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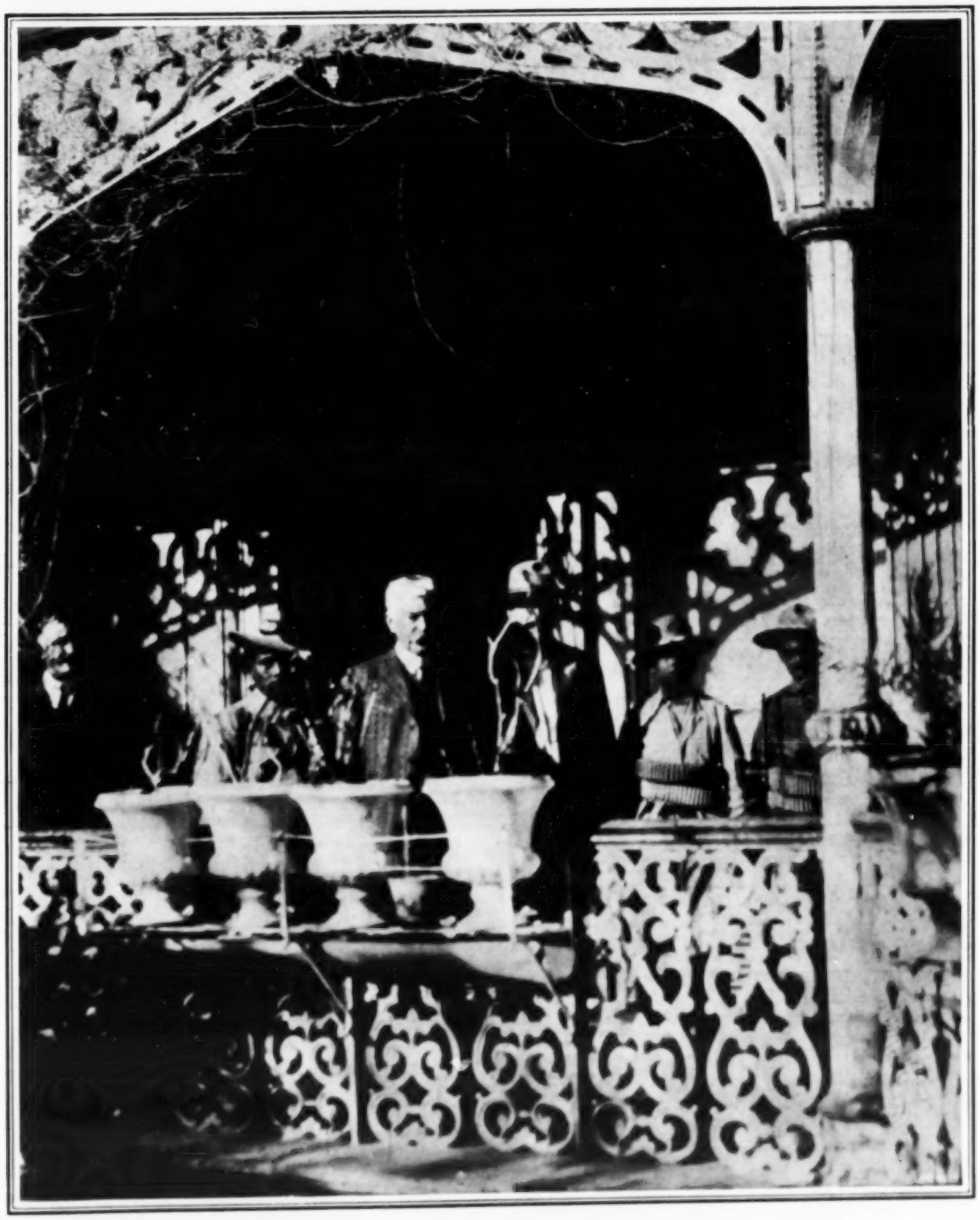

GENERAL VILLA'S "500,000 DOLLAR PRISONER": SEÑOR LUIS TERRAZAS, JNR., UNDER GUARD IN HIS OWN "MARBLE PALACE."

Señor Luis Terrazas, jnr., son of the octogenarian General Luis Terrazas, was captured by General Villa, of the Mexican rebels, who demanded a ransom of half-a-million dollars to be paid before March 7. This sum the elder Terrazas stated he could not pay, and, appealing to Mr. Letcher, the United States Consul at Chihuahua, said: "Neither life nor money is much to me. My son has thirteen children who need him. I will gladly go to Chihuahua and allow General Villa to kill me instead of my son." Meanwhile, the younger Terrazas remained a prisoner in his "marble palace" at Chihuahua. Then came news of a "reprieve" granted him by General Villa as a sequel to urgent representations made by Mr. Bryan, the United States Secretary of State. Later still, early this month in point of fact, a report from New Orleans, sent to the "Daily Mail" by way of New York, said that Señor Luis Terrazas, jnr., had escaped during the confusion after the fighting at Torreon, aided by an old servant, who, although a follower of General Villa, disguised his master and got away with him.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HAIN.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

MR. SHAW'S "PYGMALION," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

BERLIN was not wrong about Mr. Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," though it took his joke more seriously, saw more philosophy in it, than Londoners who know their jester-in-chief better may be prepared to allow. "G. B. S." has let himself go in this burlesque romance, let himself go in matters of fancy and the human touch and the appeal to what is natural in all of us, as well as in the spirit of nonsense and in the use of that dreadful swear-word his heroine has to speak which has set so much gossip speculating. Everybody has heard of the story of the play by this time; has learnt how Professor Higgins, the phonetic reformer, found Eliza Doolittle, the Cockney flower-girl, on a night of rain in Covent Garden, and was so attracted by her accent that he resolved to train her so that she might hold her own in any society, and even pass for a duchess. Everybody knows how, at intervals, she revolted from the atmosphere of culture and insisted, like her father, the dustman, on reverting to her old manners, and so blurted out that awful word which was, for her, the symbol of liberty. Finally everybody who knows Mr. Shaw and has read or seen his classic on the duel of sex, "Man and Superman," could guess, if he had not read of, the way in which such a Galatea plays cat and mouse with her fore-doomed Pygmalion. It is all the best of fun, it gives voice to that sense of claustrophobia which occasionally is felt by the most sociable of us; it contains a telling diatribe against the vices of the middle class, which Mr. Edmund Gurney's gloriously genial dustman gives for all that it is worth; and finally there comes the happy ending, which, when you think of it, you will discover Bernard Shaw is hardly less addicted to than the most confirmed of stage sentimentalists. Perhaps the pace at which the players at His Majesty's take the piece is somewhat too slow, just as the dialogue the author provides is patently in excess of the play's requirements. But first-night nervousness and respect for the Shavian insistence on the text and no less than the text will soon wear off. Meantime, Mrs. Patrick Campbell's study of the development of the coster-girl into fine-ladyhood reveals a fresh side of talents that had seemed fully exploited; shows her a mistress of broad humour as well as of finished comedy; while Sir Herbert Tree simply revels in all those complexities of the Professor's character—his petulance, his affectionateness, his professional pride, his sense of injury that he pretended to think would give him trouble, and he looks, too, surprisingly young, and apes the bachelor's sham misery at being caught with refreshing vivacity. As for Mr. Shaw, however much he may lament the fact, he has let himself in for a big commercial success. It is piquant to see the leader of our intransigent school of drama in this novel situation.

"THE LIGHTS OF LONDON" REVIVED AT THE ALDWYCH.

Let there be no mistake. Melodrama has not lost its hold on our audiences, provided it is full-blooded and has a spice of realism and, of course, of humour. Take the case of Mr. George R. Sims's "Lights of London," done originally so far back as 1881, when the Princess's was still an actuality, and Wilson Barrett played heroes to Miss Eastlake's heroines. The piece goes as well as ever on its revival at the Aldwych, though our players have some of them lost the secret of the old robustness and intensity of style. Its policemen, its mummer family, its Cockney urchin are as delightful as ever; and no one could ask for a more exciting story of virtue that was potent, and villainy that passed all bounds in shamelessness. To be sure, coincidences are numerous in the plot, just as a few reasonable explanations would have dispensed with the necessity of any drama; but who, thirty years and more after they are relevant, would press these complaints. It is enough that "The Lights of London" still draws tears and laughter, and that a cast which includes Mr. Lauderdale Maitland, Mr. Maitland Marler, Mr. Frank Tennant, and Miss Janet Alexander, if they do not put quite as much body into their acting as the old stagers did, earn their audience's heartiest applause or (complimentary) hisses.

"POTASH AND PERLMUTTER," AT THE QUEEN'S.

Compared with the misses, the bulls'-eyes are rare in the cases of plays imported as great American successes, but every now and then what pleases New York pleases London, and usually under those conditions the scoring is terrific, the welcome unbounded. "Potash and Perlmutter," a curious hybrid, like so much drama we get from the States, bids fair to be one of these happy exceptions, its ugly title, its riot of sentimentality notwithstanding. For Mr. Montague Glass's "comedy" has the advantage of introducing what to English playgoers at least are extremely novel and diverting, as well as eccentric types; and it contains a series of smart and pungent sayings which follow so closely one upon the other that the audience is kept in a perpetual roar of laughter. The couple of characters who are the chief sources of such gaiety and lend the play its air of originality are two partners in a firm of costumiers, Jews both of them, who are always quarrelling and yet enormously fond of each other, Jews in whom the money-making instinct is constantly struggling with wildly generous dispositions. Their efforts to save a young Jew from the police and the long arm of Russia, and the quandary in which an impulsive action of Potash's involves his partner and his firm, makes what plot there is in a story which for its interest and its humour depends entirely upon the reactions of the two charming oddities on each other. It is difficult to say how much credit must be assigned to the author, how much to his two chief American actors—Mr. Robert Leonard and Mr. Augustus Yorke—for the entertainment thus provided. So entirely and harmoniously do the actors play into each other's hands—the one more decisive as Perlmutter, the other meeker but more explosive as Potash—that their individual performances can hardly be considered apart. Yet in style, aspect, personality, they are quite distinct, if complementary. It is to see them that Londoners will flock in thousands to the Queen's.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT TAXILA.

(See Illustrations.)

ON a double-page of this Number we illustrate some of the remarkable treasures of ancient art that have been found by Dr. J. H. Marshall on the site of Taxila, an ancient city of Northern India which was occupied by Alexander the Great in 326 B.C. and was subsequently the capital of various successive dynasties. In extension of the extracts from Dr. Marshall's lecture on the subject given under our illustrations, we may quote from it the following passages: "The *Chir* or 'Split' Tope, as it is called from the great cleft through its centre, stands on a lofty plateau high above the Tamranullah, which is manifestly identical with the stream called Tiberonalo or Tiberopotamos by classical authors. The plateau is not a natural formation, but is composed mainly of the mud walls of village habitations which must have existed here from time immemorial. In the climate of Northern India such habitations crumble quickly the moment they lose the protection of their roofs; then other houses are erected on their ruins, and so the process goes on, every century witnessing the addition of half-a-dozen feet or more to the height of the mound. In this case, the last habitations (prior to the plateau being occupied by a Buddhist establishment) appear to have belonged to the period of Greek rule; for immediately below the foundations of one of the Buddhist buildings I found a collection of twenty-eight coins of the Greek king Zoilos—all, I may mention, of a hitherto unknown type. The *stupa* itself is now much ruined. On excavating on the north and south sides I found that the base of the *stupa* was relatively well preserved, and round about it I brought to light a number of other interesting structures, including *stupas*, chapels and monastic buildings, which, extending as they do over a period of some 400 years, furnish us with important data for the history of local architecture. Thanks also to the coins and other minor antiquities found in association with them, they help us to settle several chronological problems.

"The main Tope, as now exposed, proves to have had a circular base with a flight of steps approaching the berm on the south and probably also at the other cardinal points. The core of the structure is of rough rubble masonry, the outer facing being of ponderous limestone blocks, with carefully chiselled *kankar* stone let in between them for the mouldings and pilasters, the whole having originally been finished with a coating of lime, plaster, and paint. The decorative details on the base are closely analogous to those of Parthian buildings of the time of Azes I., and there can be no doubt that this Tope was erected approximately at the same time—that is, about the middle of the first century B.C. The other edifices gradually sprang into existence around this Tope. At the time when the Great Tope was erected, the plateau around it was levelled up and covered with a layer of river sand with a floor of lime plaster above. On this floor or on the débris which had accumulated immediately above it I found several small *stupas*—some on the north and some on the south—belonging to a circle of such memorials, all built more or less in the same style as the great *stupa*, but all necessarily later than it. From one of these *stupas* I extracted a relic casket of steatite, with a miniature gold box inside, containing a fragment of bone and a number of pearls, carved cornelians and other stones, but unfortunately there were no coins or other record of its date. For the accumulation of débris on the original floor and for the construction of the *stupas* themselves we must allow at least five or six decades, and as the *stupas* had fallen partly to decay before the next buildings were constructed over them, it is fairly certain that they must have been standing until the middle of the first century A.D.

"The next stage is marked by the erection of gateways opposite the steps of the Great Tope, and of a circle of small chapels, which are similar in plan as well as in purpose to those at Jamalgarhi in the Frontier Province. It is against the Buddhist principles ever to destroy a *stupa* or any other work of merit, and, accordingly, when these chapels were built, their walls were carried over the tops of the small *stupas* that I have described, and are thus manifestly later in date. These chapels, as well as the walls flanking the gateways, are built in a very distinctive style of masonry—commonly called diaper patterned. The earlier and neater of these diaper types seems to have come into fashion at Taxila in the latter part of the first century A.D.; the later and coarser in the second century A.D. With the lapse of time these chapels in turn fell to ruin; the space between them and the main Tope, as well as the interior of the chapels themselves, was filled with fallen débris, and over this (at a height, that is to say, of five to six feet above the original floor) were constructed other *stupas* and chapels in still another style. This fourth style is characterised by ashlar and diaper masonry combined, and appears to have come into vogue in the early part of the third century A.D. . . .

"To sum up the results of these investigations. First: we have settled, generally, the disposition of the site; and have determined the ages of the several settlements. Secondly: we have recovered a number of monuments of the Parthian and Kushân epochs, and by fixing their relative dates have established a series of much-needed landmarks in the history of architectural development. The prevailing spirit of the Parthian architecture has been found to be Hellenistic—the Indian elements being subsidiary; and this architecture leaves no room for doubt that the Parthians played a prominent part in the diffusion of classical ideas in India—a fact which has an intimate bearing on the evolution of early Indian art."

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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BOWS AND ARROWS AND RIFLES: WITH VILLA AT TORREON.

Photographs by Press Illustrating Co.

USING BOWS AND ARROWS NEAR TORREON, DURING THE PRESENT TROUBLE IN MEXICO: MEN OF THE REBEL ARMY FIGHTING THE FEDERALS.

DURING THE FIGHTING WHICH COST SOME FIFTEEN HUNDRED LIVES: MEN OF THE VICTORIOUS VILLA'S ARMY DRIVING FEDERALS FROM TORREON.

Describing the fall of Torreon, which took place on the evening of April 2, General Villa reported to General Carranza: "At this moment the remnants of the Federal Army are leaving Torreon in flight after eleven days of terrible fighting, in the course of which we lost 1500 wounded and 500 killed, while the Federals, reckoning by the enormous number of bodies burned, must have had over 1000 killed. I am unable to estimate their wounded. Our forces are in entire possession of Torreon. I regret to announce that among the wounded are General Robeles and General Contreras." Reuter, quoting the correspondent of the Associated Press at Torreon, said that at first General Villa assaulted the Federal positions in daylight. These assaults, however, proved costly; and the day was given to shelling the town, while the assaults were made at night. Both sides used armoured trains. The battle line extended for four miles. As to the situation in Mexico in general, it was announced on April 14 that the whole Atlantic Fleet of the United States Navy had been ordered to Tampico, General Huerta having refused to salute the Stars and Stripes as reparation for the arrest of United States marines at Tampico.

By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HAVE just seen a newspaper paragraph which, whether it refers to a fact or merely a suggestion, seems to me to go down pretty well into that depth of mindlessness which calls itself the modern mind. It is said that influence is being brought to bear on the American Government to induce them to break a bottle of water instead of a bottle of champagne when they christen a battle-ship. Now it is not easy to deal adequately with the rich stupidity of that. It is about five follies thick, stupidity obscuring stupidity until one reader can hardly see more than one of the jokes at a time. There is something almost fascinating in the idea of trying to disentangle them.

First Stupidity. Note the notion that there is something so intrinsically and supernaturally evil about an intoxicant that the pure temperance man will not touch it even when it cannot intoxicate anybody. It is as if a man were to insist on having a teetotal boot-polish or a teetotal printing-ink. A cup of tea, or even of hot milk, becomes diabolic if you have boiled the kettle with methylated spirit. Eau-de-Cologne is a blackguard indulgence, though you use it only to scent your handkerchief. A liquor containing alcohol (such as ginger-beer) is simply and superstitiously an accursed thing, which is not only not to be touched with the lips, but not to be touched with the hands. After this case, the more intemperate "Temperance" people cannot pretend any longer that their proposal is merely a social reform; it is obviously and literally a mystical taboo. I do not see what right such people have to mock at the savage's fear of a fetish, still less at the peasant's respect for the relic of a saint. There might surely be such a thing as holy water, if it be so certain that there is such a thing as unholy water.

Second Stupidity. The extraordinary confusion by which it becomes not only wicked to possess wine (though you never drink it), but becomes wicked even to destroy it. This goes, I think, much further than this queer materialist madness has yet gone. If a champagne bottle is smashed to smithereens over the prow of a ship, I should have thought the most logical teetotaler would merely have been glad that there was one champagne bottle less in the world. As he would probably not be a person with any special sympathy with the old ceremonials of revelry, that is the only possible way in which I can imagine the thing affecting him. We in England used to think we could trace a slight streak of fanaticism in good Mrs. Carrie Nation, who used to go about breaking other people's wine and spirit bottles with her little hatchet. But now it would appear that Mrs. Carrie Nation was a wobbler, one weakly compromising with the fiend of fermented drink, perhaps nobbled by the Liquor Trade, or worse still, verging on the loathly state of a moderate drinker. She ought to have been summoned before a tribunal of these New Teetotalers and condemned for ever having gone near enough to a bottle to touch it, even with a hatchet; condemned for having so much as hung about the hellish tavern where the very fumes of its fiery poisons might have mounted to her head. The principle is an interesting one, and might be extended to many cases. Thus, when the common hangman burned a book of treason or heresy, he may be supposed to have been infected by the intellectual errors it contained. Thus when a censor blacks out a paragraph in a newspaper, he may be held to have sinned even in looking to see where the paragraph was. This, apparently, is the new barbaric fancy: that certain vegetable drinks are so demonic that we not only are wrong when we drink them, but are wrong when we do our best to render them undrinkable.

Third Stupidity. The curious deadness of the mind in such men is illustrated at the next stage; that of clinging convulsively to a mere form, and not only not knowing, but not so much as wondering, first whether the idea is worth preserving; and secondly whether they are preserving it. The mark of this dead and broken traditionalism is always two-fold. It can be seen in these two facts: that men alter a thing as if it had no sense in it; and yet they never have the sense to abolish what is for them a senseless thing. I can see much dignity in absolute austerity and the refusal of symbol; I can see some dignity even in dingy utilitarianism and the refusal of art. I could respect the perfect plainness of an early Quaker like Penn when he would not take his hat off in the palace, because it was an idle form. I do not despise him because he came afterwards (I believe) to see that keeping your hat on is just as much of a form as taking it off; and took off his hat like other people. But if Penn had strictly confined himself, say, to taking off his hat-band with laborious care, every time he entered the royal presence, I should say that he had lost both his Quakerism and his sociability. He would have lost the independence that refuses recognition to the world, and he would not have gained the disputable substitute of good manners. Similarly, I could respect (though I could not envy) the flinty old Manchester manufacturers who regarded all expenditure on arms, especially on drums, flags, or trumpets, as so much babyish waste of money. But I should not even have respected them if they had proposed that the British Army should fly the White Flag in every battle because it was cheaper than a coloured one. Why have a flag at all, if it comes to that? Or, again, I can understand the unconverted Scrooge with his bowl of gruel; and I like the converted Scrooge with his bowl of punch. But if Scrooge had insisted every Christmas on having a punch-bowl with no punch in it, I should not understand at all.

Fourth Stupidity. Besides this general deadness, there is a strange special deadness to the human sentiment behind that special sort of ceremony. Don't express the sentiment if you think it a silly sentiment; but don't so express it as to prove that you haven't got it. That sentiment is the ancient sentiment of sacrifice. The thing sacrificed may be anything: wine, as on the battle-ship; gold, as when the Doge threw his ring into the sea; an ox or a sheep, as among the ancient pagans; and very occasionally, when tribes savage or civilised are seized with Satanist panic, a man. But it must be something *valuable*, or the particular thrill, wholesome or unwholesome, is not obtained. It was generally the best sheep or the best ox; and in the rare cases of human sacrifice, generally somebody like the King's daughter. Like all human appetites, it is both good and evil; it has many roots, a gesture of generosity, an appeal to the unknown, a guarantee against arrogance, a dim idea of not taking all one's advantage from fortune; but they all depend on the *value*, and these men evidently understand none of them, when they fill the bottle with water.

Fifth Stupidity. The fifth stupidity is that I have not left myself enough space to describe the next absurdity in the list.

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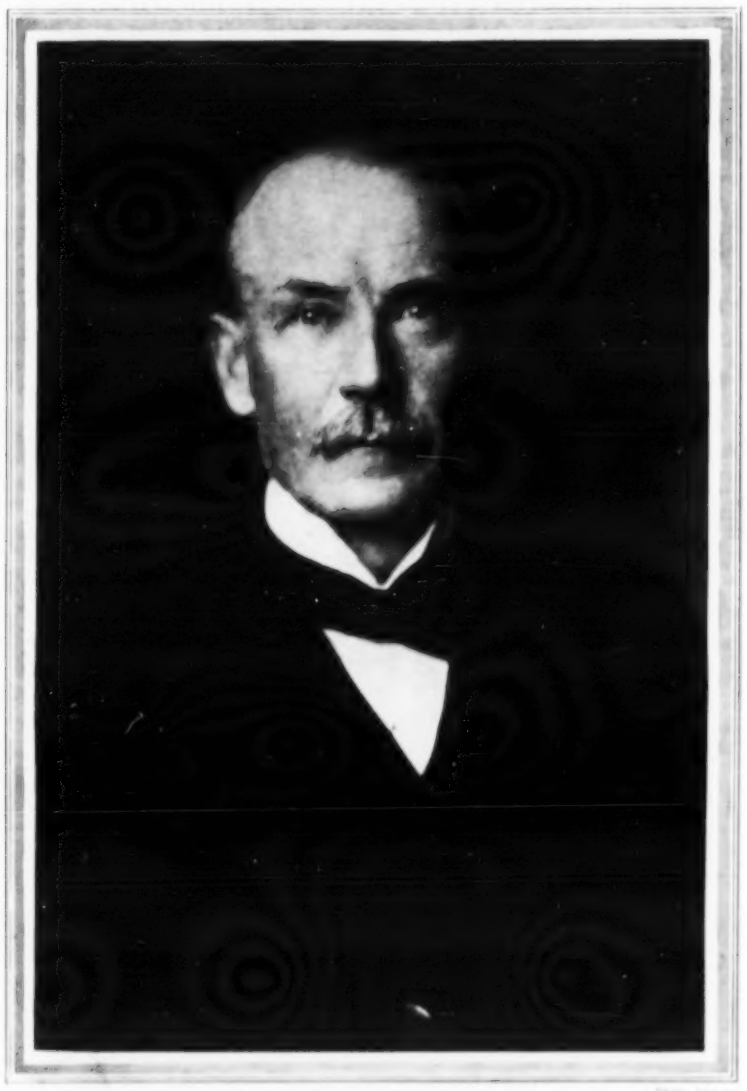


Photo. Lafayette.

CREATED A VISCOUNT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: SIR SYDNEY BUXTON.

As was anticipated upon his recent appointment to succeed Lord Gladstone as Governor-General of South Africa, a peerage has been conferred upon Sir Sydney Buxton, who has thereby become a Viscount of the United Kingdom. He first entered Parliament in 1883 as Member for Peterborough in the Liberal interest. In 1886 he was elected Member for Poplar, and represented that constituency up to the time of his new appointment; that is, for twenty-eight years. From 1892 to 1895 he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and from 1905 to 1910 was Postmaster-General. In 1911 he became President of the Board of Trade. He was responsible for the Copyright Act of 1911 and several other measures, and is the author of various books. His "Handbook to Political Questions" has reached an eleventh edition. The new Peer has been twice married. His first wife, who died in 1892, was a daughter of the late Lord Avebury. In 1896 he married Miss Mildred Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Colin Smith.

PHONETICS AND A FLOWER-GIRL: "PYGMALION," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

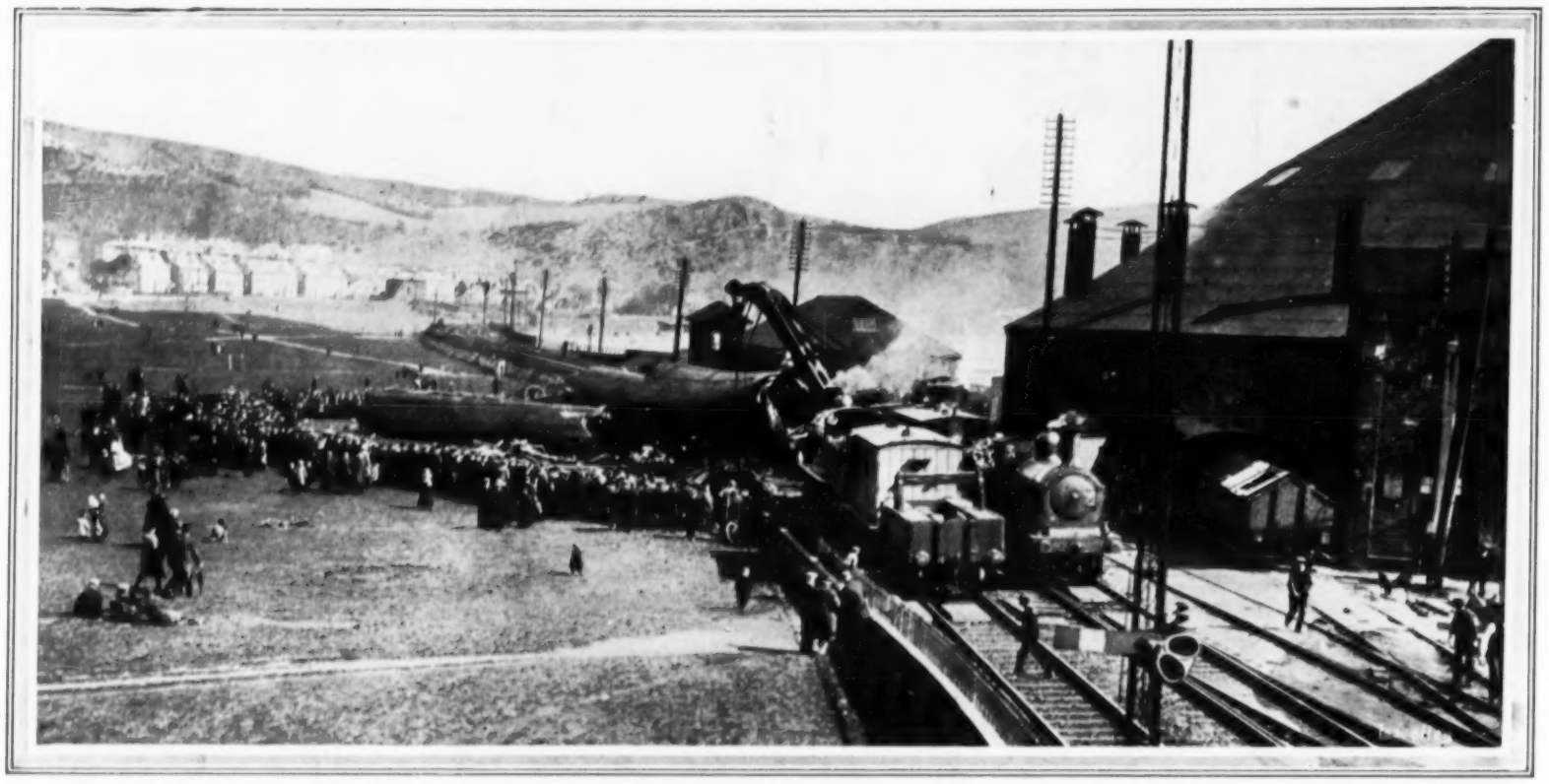
Photographs by Bickford and Illustrations Bureau.

1. WHILE HE IS ONE OF THE UNDESERVING POOR: ALFRED DOOLITTLE (MR. EDMUND GURNEY).
2. THE FLOWER-GIRL, ABOUT TO BE TRAINED TO PASS AS A DUCHESS, DEFIES HER DUSTMAN FATHER: MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL AS ELIZA DOOLITTLE, MR. EDMUND GURNEY AS ALFRED DOOLITTLE, AND SIR HERBERT TREE AS HENRY HIGGINS, PROFESSOR OF PHONETICS.
3. AFTER MIDDLE-CLASS MORALITY HAS CLAIMED HIM: ALFRED DOOLITTLE (MR. EDMUND GURNEY).
4. ELIZA IS "MONKEY-BRANDED" AND "GOWNED" AT THE BEGINNING OF HER TRAINING: MR. GURNEY, MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL, AND SIR HERBERT TREE.
5. SIR HERBERT TREE AS HENRY HIGGINS, PROFESSOR OF PHONETICS, WHO TRAINS ELIZA SO THAT SHE PASSES AS A DUCHESS.
6. BEFORE SHE BECOMES A "DUCHESS": ELIZA DOOLITTLE (MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL).
7. HALF-WAY THROUGH HER TRAINING: ELIZA (MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL), WITH MRS. EYNSFORD-HILL (MISS CARLOTTA ADDISON) ON HER RIGHT, AND MISS EYNSFORD-HILL (MISS MARGARET BUSSÉ) ON HER LEFT.
8. JUST BEFORE SHE BECOMES A "DUCHESS": ELIZA DOOLITTLE (MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL).

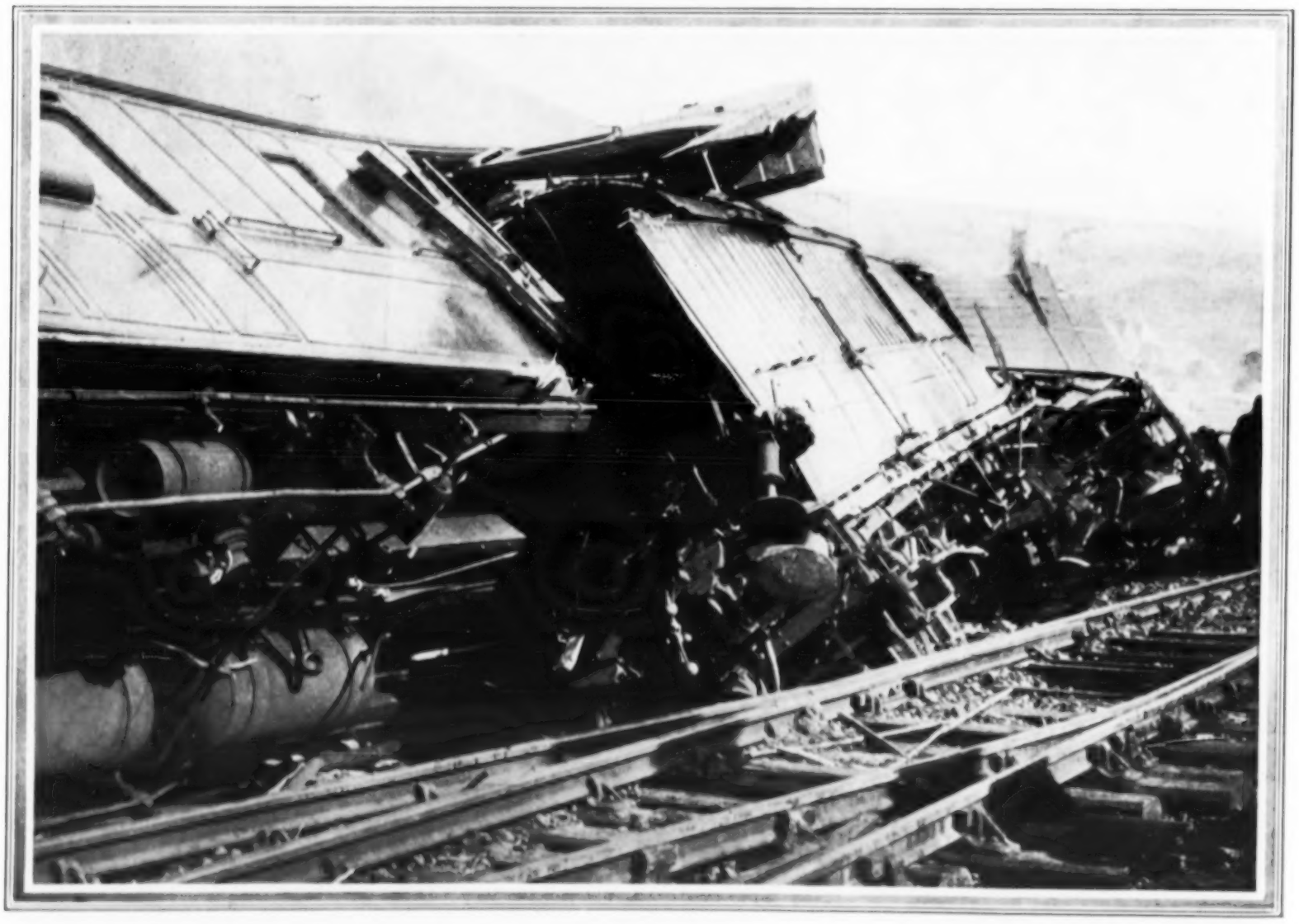
Mr. Bernard Shaw's new play, "Pygmalion: A Romance," had its first production on the Continent in a German version, and is now being played, of course in English, at His Majesty's Theatre. It shows how Henry Higgins, Professor of Phonetics, trains a Cockney flower-girl in voice and manner to such good effect that he is able to pass her off as a Duchess at an Ambassador's garden-party. Meantime, her dustman father comes in for an unexpected legacy, and cross the middle classes.

THE EASTER HOLIDAY ACCIDENT: THE "FLYING SCOTSMAN" WRECK.

Photographs by C.N.



WRECKAGE ON THE GOLF LINKS AFTER THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE LONDON-ABERDEEN EXPRESS AND A GOODS-TRAIN ENGINE, AT BURNTISLAND.

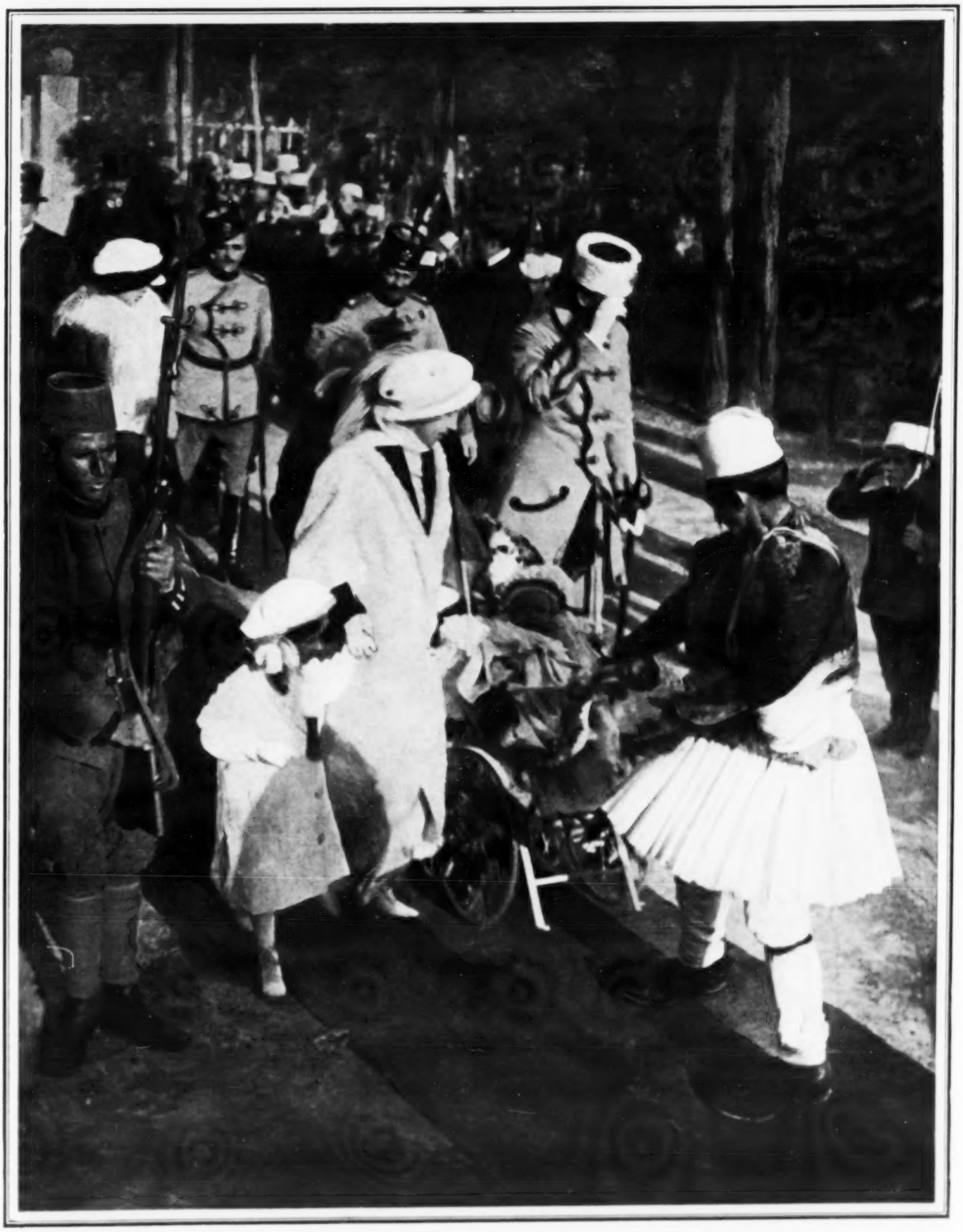


THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT WHICH MARRED THE EASTER HOLIDAYS: WRECKAGE OF THE "FLYING SCOTSMAN" AFTER THE DISASTER OF APRIL 14.

Just before five o'clock on the morning of April 14 the "Flying Scotsman"—the London to Aberdeen express from King's Cross—came into collision with the engine of a goods train on the North British line, outside Burntisland Station, Fifeshire, about a quarter of an hour's run beyond the Forth Bridge. The goods train was being shunted to allow a way through for the express, and only one buffer of its engine was not clear of the main line at the time. The engine of the express was thrown over a parapet wall on to the golf links and three carriages followed it. The driver and fireman were killed and twelve passengers were injured. It is most satisfactory to note that all the officials of the express seem to have done their duty splendidly. It is said that both driver and fireman could have saved their lives by jumping, but died at their posts; while Guard Trotter, at much personal risk, cut off the gas connection, and with the patent extinguisher put out a fire which had started in the first overturned carriage.

ROYAL HOMELINESS IN THE NEW AND TROUBLED EUROPEAN KINGDOM.

Photograph by A. Scarpettini.



THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW SOVEREIGN OF ALBANIA IN THE LAND THEIR FATHER HAS BEEN CALLED UPON TO RULE: A FAMILY SCENE IN DURAZZO.

In the photograph are seen Prince Carol Victor, the baby son and heir of the Mpret William I., his "go-cart" (drawn by an Albanian), Princess Marie Eleonore, holding her mother's hand (the Mpret), and his wife. The new Sovereign in Europe has no easy task before him. Only a few days ago it was announced that a good deal of desultory fighting was taking place in Epirus between the Epirote "Holy Battalions" and Albanians. On April 13 it was stated that Prince William intended shortly to proclaim himself King of Albania, and, further, that he had decided to lead an Albanian force in person against the insurgents in the south.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE LORD SUFFIELD.

A great Friend of King Edward and formerly Permanent Lord-in-Waiting.

Photo. Barnett

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY H. PARR.

A distinguished Soldier who fought in many campaigns.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE CANON McCORMICK.

Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, and Honorary Chaplain to the King.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR HUBERT JERNINGHAM.

Formerly Governor of Trinidad and Tobago.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

Lord Suffield, who died in London recently, succeeded to the barony in 1853, and, retiring from the Army, settled down on his Norfolk estates at Gunton Park. In 1861 King Edward (then Prince of Wales) became the owner of Sandringham, and a friendship began between the Prince and his neighbour. In 1868 Lord Suffield was made a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, and, four years later, Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. This office he held until the latter's accession, when he became Permanent Lord-in-Waiting. "For nearly forty years," he writes in his reminiscences, "we were constantly together, and in all that time he never said one cross word to me." He accompanied the late King to India in 1875. Lord Suffield was a great sportsman, and of him Whyte-Melville wrote the well-known lines: "A rider unequalled, a sportsman complete; A rum 'un to follow, a bad 'un to beat." He was twice married, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Colonel the Hon. Charles Harbord.

Photo. [illegible]

THE LATE MR. T. DAVEY.

The well-known Chef who was at Simpson's for forty-seven years.

For forty-seven years the late Mr. T. Davey, familiarly known merely as "Davey," presided as chef at Simpson's, the famous restaurant in the Strand which has long been the haunt of actors and literary men. Among those whom he remembered were Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, Irving, Toole, Sullivan, Gilbert, and numerous others.

Photo. Brown, Daniel, Kew.

LADY ISOBEL GATHORNE-HARDY.

Who has been Appointed a Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen.

Photo. Lafayette.

THE HON. SIBYL CADOGAN.

Who has been Appointed an Extra Maid of Honour to the Queen.

Major-General Sir Henry Hallam Parr, who died suddenly a few days ago at Bourton, Dorset, had seen much active service in Africa. He served in the Kaffir and Zulu Wars, the first Transvaal campaign, the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, the Suakim Expedition, and the Nile Expedition. Returning to England, he was made an A.D.C. to Queen Victoria, and held various high commands. He was knighted, as a K.C.B., in 1911.

Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy, formerly Lady Isobel Stanley, who has been appointed a Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen, is the only sister of the Earl of Derby. She was one of the house-party during the recent visit of their Majesties to her brother at Knowsley. In 1898 she married Major the Hon. John Francis Gathorne-Hardy, brother of the Earl of Cranbrook, and has one daughter, born in 1904.

As consort of the first Emperor of Japan who moved freely among his subjects, the late Dowager Empress Haruko was called upon to play an important part in the life of the Court. She was a woman of culture, with a taste for art and literature, and of considerable attainments in writing poetry. Deeply interested in social questions, she did a great deal to raise the position of women in Japan. Besides much other charitable work, she took a leading part in arranging for the care of the wounded during the wars with China and Russia. She was born in 1850, and her marriage to the late Emperor Mutsuhito took place on Feb. 9, 1869.

Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.

SIR JAMES K. CAIRD.

Who has given £100,000 to build a new City Hall for Dundee.

One of the best known of London Churchmen, Canon Joseph McCormick, Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, died at the rectory on the day before Good Friday. He was ordained in 1858. In 1890 he was made an honorary chaplain to Queen Victoria, and later a chaplain-in-ordinary. He was also an honorary chaplain both to King Edward and King George. In his Cambridge days the late Canon McCormick was famous as an athlete. He rowed against Oxford in 1856, was captain of the cricket eleven the same year, and was also in the eleven of 1854.

Sir Hubert Jerningham, who died recently in London, had a distinguished career in the Diplomatic Service, which he entered in 1866. From 1881 to 1885 he sat in the House of Commons as Member for Berwick. In 1887 he was appointed Colonial Secretary of British Honduras, and two years later was moved to Mauritius, of which he became Governor in 1893. After holding that position for four years, he was appointed Governor of Trinidad and Tobago. He wrote several books, and only recently contributed an article to the *Dublin Review*.

Miss Sibyl Cadogan, who has been appointed an extra Maid of Honour to the Queen, is the eldest of the five daughters of the late Viscount Chelsea, and grand-daughter of Earl Cadogan. Her father, who died in 1908, married, in 1892, the Hon. Mildred Sturt, daughter of the first Lord Alington. Her mother is now Lady Meux, wife of Sir Hedworth Meux.

By his last gift of £100,000 for a new City Hall for Dundee, Sir James Caird brings the total of his benefactions to his native city up to £200,000. The King is to lay the foundation-stone of the new hall on July 10. Sir James Caird is a jute-manufacturer. His previous gifts to Dundee include two hospitals, a sanatorium, a home of rest, a park and golf-course, and additions to the Infirmary.

It was in Sydney in 1847 that the late Professor Huxley first met his future wife, then Miss Heathorn, who died a few days ago at the age of eighty-nine. They were engaged for nearly eight years before Huxley was in a position to marry, and then followed forty years of a remarkably happy married life, the diagnosis of a doctor who had given her only six months to live being fortunately falsified. Mrs. Huxley was devoted to her husband, and by her knowledge of German and her critical taste helped him greatly with the literary side of his work. She herself wrote poetry, and published a volume of verse when she was eighty-six. A recent poem of hers appears in the *English Review* for this month. Her eldest son, Mr. Leonard Huxley, now reader to Messrs. Smith Elder, has written the biography of his father. Two of her daughters married, the Hon. John Collier, the well-known painter, one in 1879 and the other in 1889. After her husband's death Mrs. Huxley lived for many years at Eastbourne, in a house which he built there.

Photo. [illegible]

THE LATE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

Widow of the Emperor Mutsuhito.

While making test flights for obtaining his pilot's certificate at Brooklands, Sergeant Eric Deane, of the Royal Flying Corps, lost his life by a fall from his aeroplane. He was making a spiral descent when he was thrown out at a height of about 300 feet, owing to the machine dipping at too steep an angle. The biplane went on for a short time unpiloted, and made two loops before crashing to the ground. Sergeant Deane, who was twenty-four, was transferred to the Royal Flying Corps from the Royal Engineers last August.

Photo. [illegible]

THE LATE SERGEANT E. N. DEANE.

The Army Airman recently killed at Brooklands.

Photo. [illegible]

THE LATE MRS. T. H. HUXLEY.

Widow of the famous Scientist, Professor Huxley.

"I WILL NOT GO FROM EGYPT BEFORE I MUST": EL LORD.

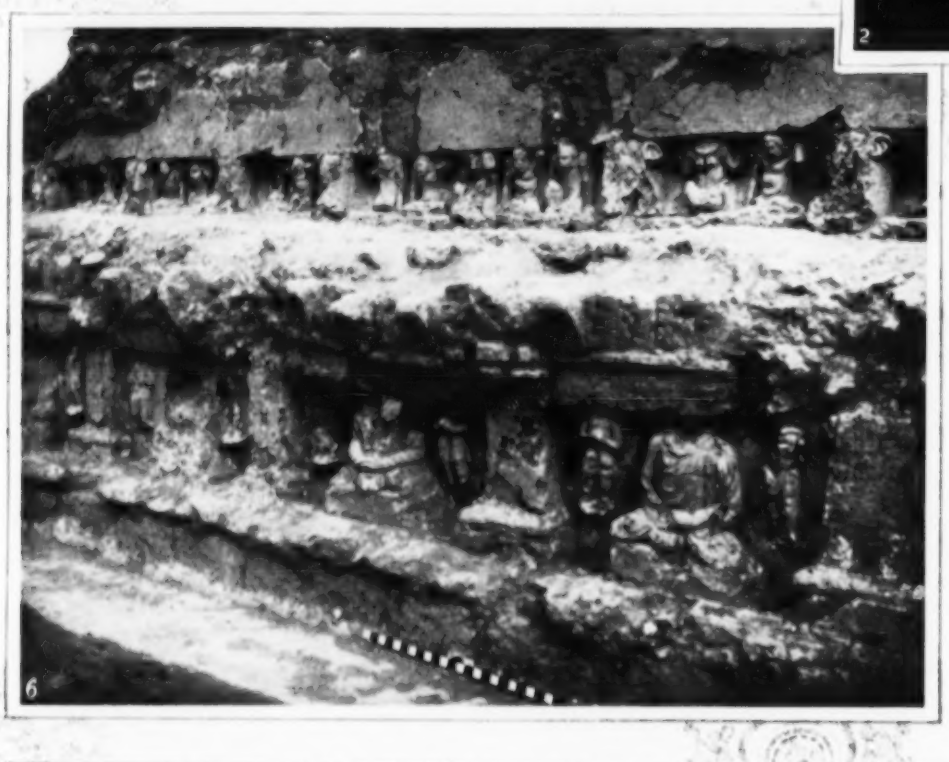
Photograph by Alfieri.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PROVIDENCE THAT IS RE-MAKING EGYPT: LORD KITCHENER, BRITISH AGENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL IN EGYPT—WATCHING ARMY SPORTS, AT HELIOPOLIS, IN THE COMPANY OF EGYPTIAN MINISTERS AND BRITISH OFFICERS.

In a very interesting article in the "Daily Mail," under the title, "An Hour with Lord Kitchener," Mr. F. Ashworth Briggs wrote the other day: "The desert has vanished. In its place there lies a green plain, rich, fertile, thickly peopled, immeasurably picturesque. . . . The representative of the Providence that is thus re-making Egypt has its seat in Cairo. First its name was Cromer, then Gorst—an unfortunate Providence that—and now Kitchener. . . . You are in the presence of El Lord. . . . He is no longer the youthful organiser of victory, with the heavy moustache and the strong blue eyes, whom we idolised as schoolboys. . . . His hair is grey, his expression and manner are softer, but his eyes are as keen and piercing as in the days of the Mahdi. . . . It struck me as a rather wonderful picture—this of the man who broke the Mahdi nursing the Mahdi's unhappy subjects. . . . His last words to me were: 'I will not go from Egypt before I must.' And however sore our need or India's may be, it will be a bad day for Egypt when El Lord vacates that dim-lit room on the bank of the sunny Nile."

WHERE ALEXANDER THE GREAT ONCE RULED IN INDIA: TREA

Photographs by Courtesy of Dr. J. H. Marshall.

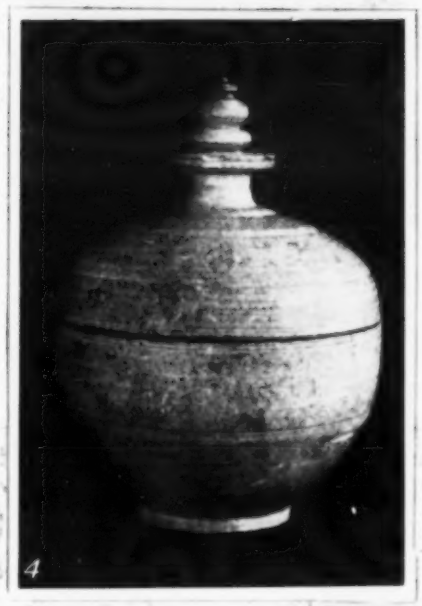


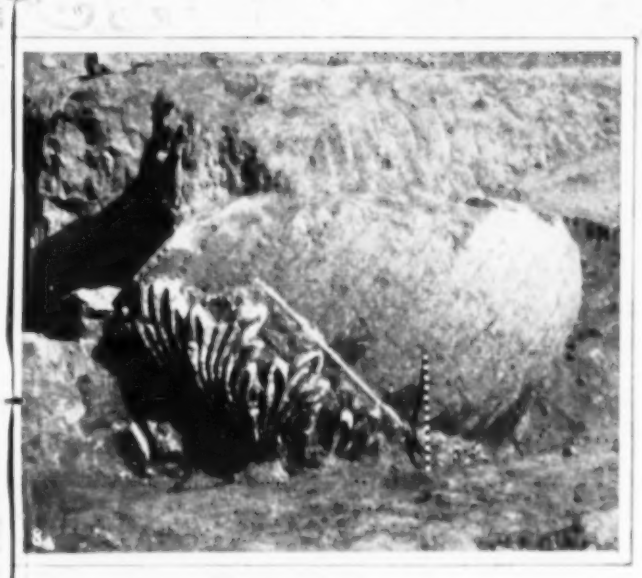
1. ON A PLATEAU WHICH IS NOT A NATURAL FORMATION BUT COMPOSED MAINLY OF THE MUD WALLS OF VILLAGE HABITATIONS WHICH MUST HAVE EXISTED THERE FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL. THE CHIR OR "SPLIT" TOPE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE FIRST CENTURY B.C. BEFORE EXCAVATION.
2. FROM CHIR TOPE, SET HIGH ABOVE THE TAMRANULLAH, A STREAM (IDENTICAL WITH THE ANCIENT TIBERO-POTAMOS). SCULPTURE OF THE GANDHARA STYLE (PROBABLY SECOND OR EARLY THIRD CENTURY A.D.).
3. SPECIMENS FROM THE TWO HUNDRED OR SO HEADS OR FIGURES FOUND AT THE CHIR TOPE. STUCCO AND TERRA-COTTA HEADS (PROBABLY OF THE THIRD CENTURY A.D., OR EARLY IN THE FOURTH).
4. FROM A SMALL STUPA, ONE OF A CIRCLE ABOUT THE CHIR TOPE. A RELIC CASKET, OF STEATITE, CONTAINING A MINIATURE GOLD BOX ENCLOSING A FRAGMENT OF BONE, PEARLS, CARVED CORNELIANS AND OTHER STONES (EARLY FIRST CENTURY A.D.).
5. BUILT AT ABOUT THE END OF THE THIRD CENTURY A.D. THE STUPA NAMED J., WITH SCULPTURE MARKING A TRANSITION FROM THE GANDHARA TO THE GUPTA STYLE OF THE FOURTH CENTURY.

Before proceeding further, we give, for the benefit of those of our readers who are not familiar with them, the meaning of the words "tope" and "stupa," taking a note from the "Century Encyclopædia": "Tope, the popular name for a type of Buddhist monument, which may be considered as a tumulus of masonry, of domical or tower-like form, many specimens of which occur in India and South Eastern Asia, intended for the preservation of relics or the commemoration of some event. When for the former purpose the tope is called a dagoba, when for the latter a stupa, the term tope has no reference to the external shape only. The oldest topes are dome-shaped, and rest on a base which is cylindrical, quadrangular, or polygonal, rising perpendicularly or in terraces. A distinctive feature of the tope is the apical structure, which is in the shape of an open parasol and is known as a tee." To this we add the following extracts from the lecture given by Dr. J. H. Marshall, C.I.E., on his splendid discoveries at Taxila, before the Punjab Historical Society: "The foundation of Taxila goes

TREASURES OF "WORKS OF MERIT" UNEARTHED AT TAXILA.

H. MARSHALL, C.I.E. (SEE ARTICLE ELSEWHERE.)





SHOWING SMALL FIGURES IN SCYTHIAN DRESS AT THE SIDE OF THE SEATED BUDDHA RELIEFS ON THE LOWEST TERRACE, PROVING THAT THE KUSHANS WERE STILL PARAMOUNT AT THE TIME OF THE BUILDING. DETAILS OF STUPA (THIRD CENTURY A.D.).

SHOWING THE TREFOIL NICHE WITH A FIGURE OF BUDDHA ON THE NORTHERN SIDE. DETAIL OF THE STUPA CALLED "K."

DECORATED WITH A BOLD STUCCO DESIGN OF ACANTHUS LEAVES. A FALLEN STUPA IN THE CITY OF SIR KAP.

PRESENTING A COMBINATION OF INDIAN AND HELLENISTIC FEATURES. THE BASE OF A PARTHIAN SHRINE IN THE COURTYARD OF A BUILDING IN SIR KAP.

PROBABLY OF THE THIRD CENTURY A.D. A CHAPEL IN FRONT OF THE CHIR TOPE STEPS.

APPROACHING THE BERM ON THE SOUTH. STEPS OF THE CHIR TOPE.

A SMALL CIRCULAR STRUCTURE OF PARTHIAN DATE. THE STUPA FROM WHICH THE RELIC CASKET WAS EXTRACTED.

DIAPER MASONRY, PROBABLY EARLY SECOND CENTURY A.D. BUILDING "C" IN SIR KAP.

ck to a very remote age, but of the epoch before Alexander the Great we know practically nothing beyond the fact that it was probably included in the Achaemenian Empire of Persia, d that it enjoyed a great reputation as a University town famous for the arts and sciences of the day. Alexander descended on the Punjab and received the submission of Taxila in B.C., but four years later the Macedonian garrisons were driven out by Chandra Gupta, and Taxila then passed under the dominion of the Mauryan emperors . . . until the death of ka. . . . Within four centuries Taxila became subject to five separate empires: the Macedonian, the Mauryan, the Bactrian, the Parthian, and the Kushan. . . . The remains of Taxila itself . . . are situated about twenty miles to the north-west of Rawal Pindi. . . . There are three chief settlements: the Bir Mound to the south, Sir Kap in the middle, and Sir Sukh the north." Dr. Marshall's success in excavating structures of various periods was due largely to the Buddhist principle never to destroy a stupa or other work of merit. (See Article elsewhere.)

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

CHANCE AND LUCK.

FOR reasons which are easy to imagine, the spring is certainly the time for what some call speculation and others gambling. After the chill and gloom of winter, when the sun begins to show forth his strength and make to smile the face of Nature, the blood runs more swiftly in the veins of all of us, and old as well as young experience the reawakening of hope. With this comes the desire to tempt fortune—otherwise said, to try one's luck—and to risk a small sum of money in the expectation of getting back a great deal. Most of our amusements, and particularly the national sport of horse-racing, are arranged in view of this, and before many weeks are past a great part of the beges will be giving their thoughts to the chances of the Derby, from the millionaire who takes a dozen shares in his club "sweep" to the navvy who has "a bit on" the horse he especially fancies.

Yet from the point of view of science—which, it cannot be too often repeated, means exact knowledge based on ascertained fact—neither chance nor luck has anything to do with such matters as success in gambling. Every effect presupposes a cause, and the probable winner of the Derby has been determined beforehand by breeding, training, and all the other things that go to make up preparation. Even what are called accidents in this connection are not really accidents at all. The pulling-up lame of a horse during exercise is due to the over-taxing of some particular nerve or sinew which must either have been congenitally weak or must have been given a less careful and thorough development than the rest of his organism. Even the blundering of a lunatic on to the racecourse at a critical moment which occurred a few years ago can be traced back to the yeasty working of certain ideas in a bemuddled brain, and, given a knowledge of all the facts, could have been predicted with as much certainty as the rising and setting of the sun. What we call chance is nothing but our own ignorance of the causes of things and of the links which bind those causes to their effects. Anyone wishing to pursue this idea further can be recommended to read "Le Jeu, la Chance et le Hasard" (Paris, Flammarion, 1914) by Dr. Bachelier, whose investigations into the subject received the high approval of the late Henri Poincaré.

FOOD OF THE CODFISH: A KEY TO THE DRAWING REPRODUCED BELOW.

The numbers denote the percentage of trawled cod containing recognisable food which has been found on examination to have that species among others in their stomachs.

A VERY VARIED MENU: FOOD OF THE CODFISH OF THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE NORTH SEA.

Describing this drawing, Mr. Fisher writes: "The specimens here shown are those upon which the codfish of the southern part of the North Sea mostly feed. The specimens taken from the stomach of a cod are, of course, in various stages of digestion; those here shown are of sizes and species of animals so found. Crustaceans are found in 83 per cent. of the stomachs examined; fishes in 35 per cent.; polychaete worms (mainly the sea mouse, Aphrodite) in 18 per cent.; and molluscs (mainly the whelk, Buccinum) in 9 per cent."

DRAWN BY A. DUNCAN FISHER.

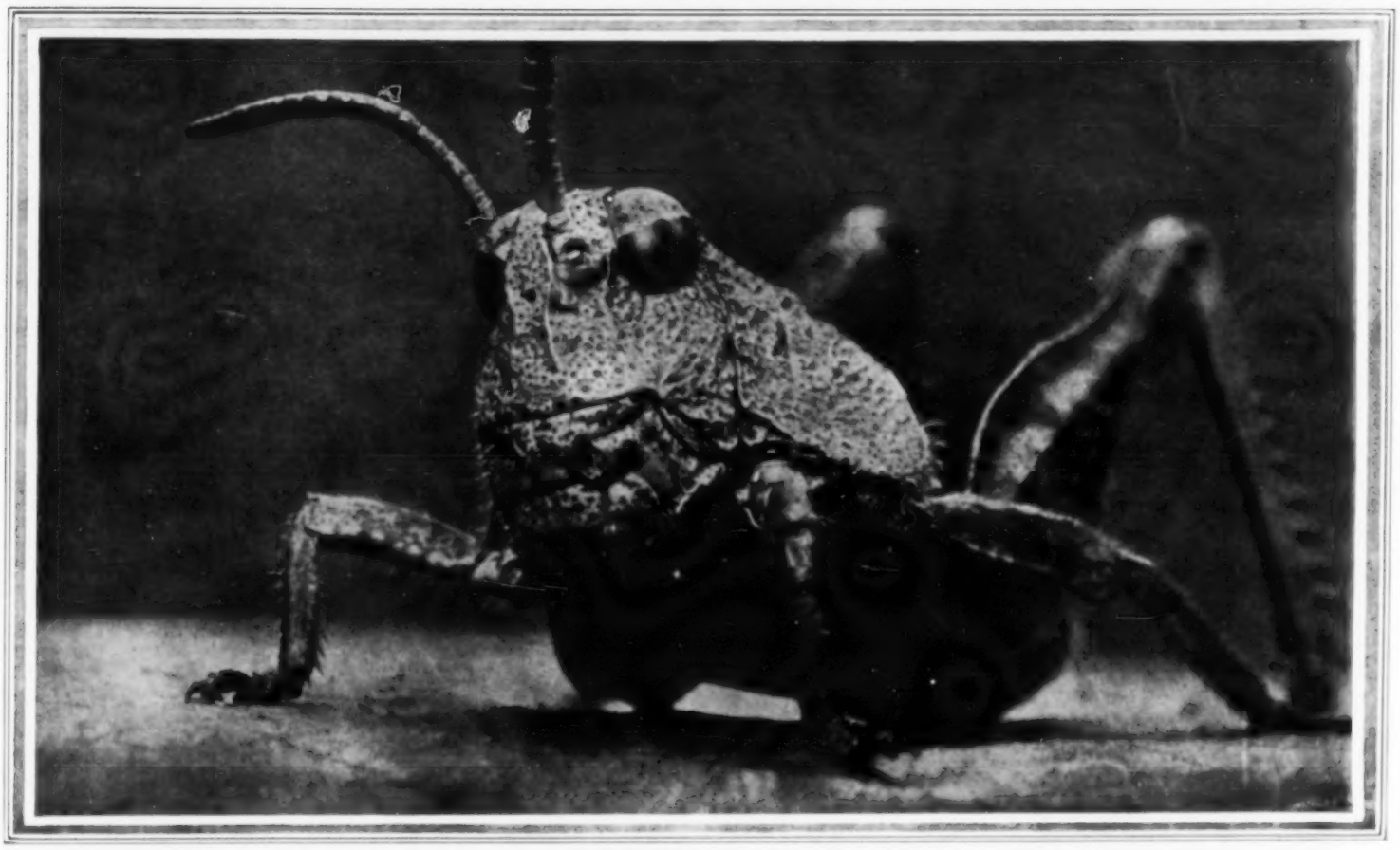
As however, we are not omniscient, the causes of things must in the vast majority of cases remain a mystery to us, and we therefore have to rely upon the probability of future events turning out as we wish. Whether we are speculating in business or on the Stock Exchange, betting on a race, playing cards, or, as M. Bachelier points out, shooting at a target, we are in fact doing nothing else than calculating probabilities. On our skill in so doing depends our success in every one of these pursuits, and skill in this, as in everything else in turn, depends upon the exercise of certain qualities, such as power of concentration, perseverance, and courage. It might seem to follow from this that the State would do well to encourage anything which might foster the development of such valuable qualities, and that it does wrong in restricting the facilities for speculation. But here there comes in another consideration.

The laws of probability would offer to all an equal chance in such matters were it not for the expense of playing. If we speculate on the Stock Exchange, we have to pay "jobber's turn," broker's commission, and stamps; if on the Turf, the bookmaker's commission on winnings and the short prices he lays to make his book even; if in gambling-places, the *cagnotte* or pull of the table. Even at target-shooting, there is the initial cost of the rifle and cartridges and the upkeep of the range to be paid for either wholly or in part by the player. Directly we consider these expenses we get on the horns of a dilemma. If the play be not continued for a long time, the laws of probability have not time to assert themselves, as in the familiar case of tossing a coin which will come up heads as often as tails, if tossed frequently enough. If the play is so continued, the longer it lasts the nearer the player is to being ruined, and the larger is the stake he must win in order to recoup the expenses of his former play. This is explained, says Dr. Bachelier, the observed fact that the richest player at a game of chance always wins in the long run. His stakes form such a small proportion of his income compared with those of the poorer player that he can continue to play longer without serious injury to himself, can give time to the chances to mature, and is not forced to take any risks but those of his own choosing. It is this which has rightly led to the suppression in most countries of State lotteries, which, by deducting a relatively large percentage of the stakes for the profit of the State, ensured the speedy ruin of those players whose stakes formed a large part of their income.

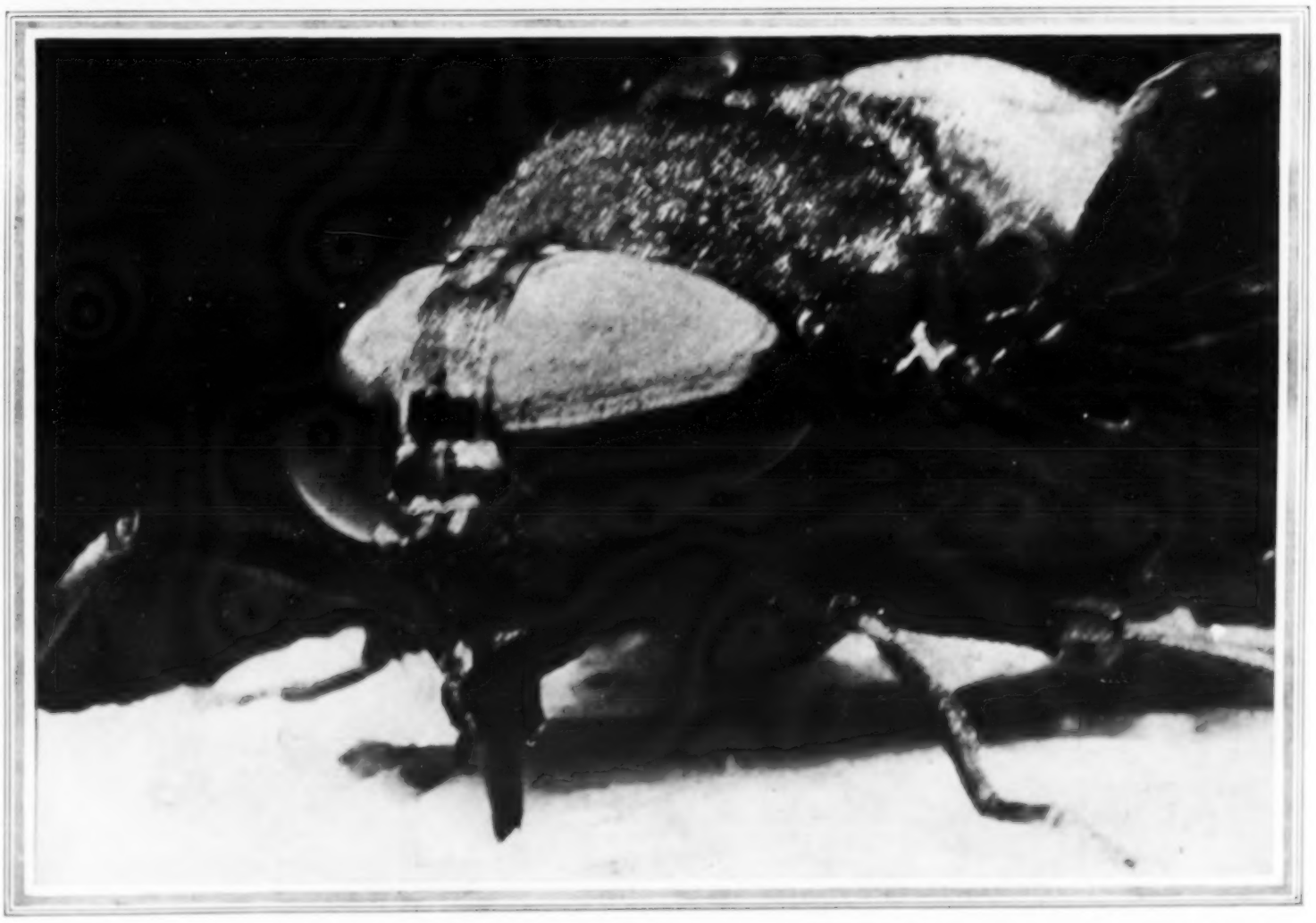
It follows from this and other considerations to which a return may be made later that any alteration in the law of gambling should be directed towards lessening the facilities for it on the part of the poorer part of the community. Suggestions to this effect have been before Parliament for some time, and although, in the present state of politics, there seems little hope of their being immediately carried into effect, they ought sooner or later to receive attention. F. L.

MONSTERS OF THE BACKYARD—III.: GRASSHOPPER: AND HORSE-FLY.

From "A Book of Monsters," by David Fairchild (Shortly to be Published). Copyrighted by the National Geographic Society, Washington. Photographs by David Fairchild.



OF THOSE ENEMIES OF MAN WHO DEVOUR EVERY LIVING GREEN THING FOR THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES: A KING GRASSHOPPER.

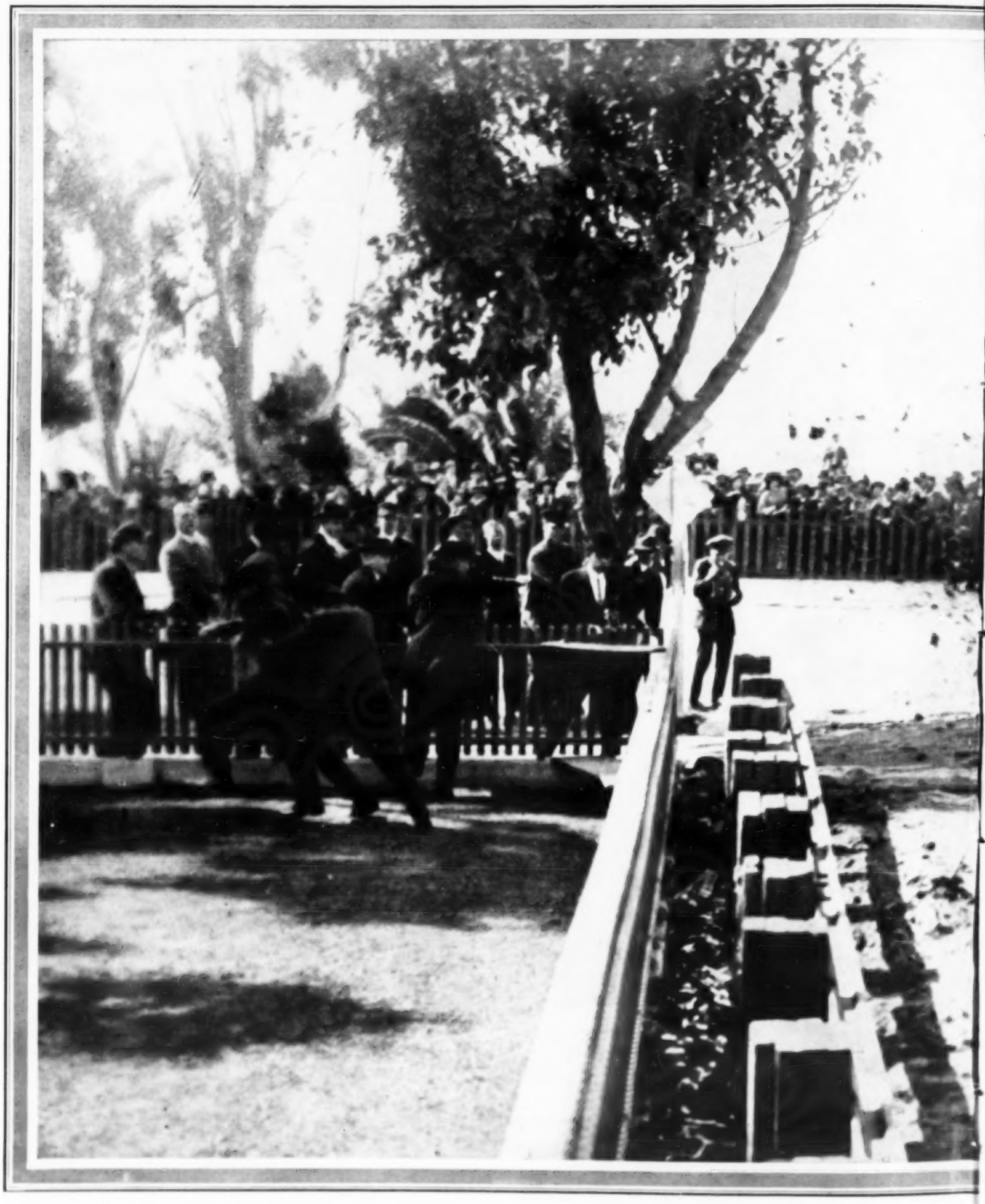


SHOWING THE OBLONG COMPOUND EYES: THE HEAD OF THE HORSE-FLY, THE FEMALE OF WHICH IS MORE DEADLY THAN THE MALE.

We continue here the series of photographs of Monsters of the Backyard begun in our last issue. The following is from Mr. David Fairchild's notes on his remarkable photographic magnifications. "The young King Grasshopper is probably twenty days old, and its wings have not developed, but it can jump a hundred times its length. . . . When its wings grow and its internal air-sacs fill with air, it can sail away for miles. One representative of this great family can sail for a thousand miles before the wind. And they go in such numbers that they make a cloud 2000 square miles in extent. . . . Every living green thing for thousands of square miles disappears down their throats, leaving the country they infest desolate." . . . "The head of the horse-fly appears to be all eyes. . . . Below the oblong compound eyes are the sharp mouth-parts, which, in the female, are provided with lancets, which enable her to puncture the skin of warm-blooded animals and suck their blood. It is curious that the female should have such habits, while the males are content to lap up nectar from the flowers."

A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF AN ACCIDENT DURING M

Photograph by Ha



SHOWING A WHEEL FALLING AWAY FROM THE CAR AND SPECTATORS BOLTING TO SAFE

Our photograph shows in remarkably vivid manner an accident which occurred recently at that point of the Santa Monica (California) Course which has been called "Death
driver and mechanic escaped unhurt. Two days later, Pullen won the American Grand Prix on the same car, covering 403·248 miles on the eight-mile course at an aver
speed fans"; that is, for "fancie

MOTOR-RACING: AT DEATH CURVE, SANTA MONICA.

BY HAMBRO

SAFETY: THE MISHAP TO THE MERCER DRIVEN BY "A NEW HERO FOR SPEED FANS."

"Death Curve." The Mercer driven by Eddie Pullen lost a wheel. The car capsized, and its front was wrecked against the fence; but, fortunately, both an average speed of 77·2 miles an hour, and setting up a fresh record for the event. Evidently there is good reason for the statement that Pullen is "a new hero for "fanciers" of speed contests.

ART, MUSIC, & THE DRAMA.

A GREEK ARTIST DECORATING AN AMPHORA.

THINGS WE'D LIKE TO KNOW.—AT THE APOLLO: MISS DOROTHY MINTO AS DOROTHY GEDGE, AND MISS HELEN HAYE AS MRS. GEORGE ORPLE, WHO DISCOVERS THAT DOROTHY IS NOT THE POET SHE PRETENDS TO BE.

A POMPEIAN WOMAN-PAINTER.

ART NOTES.

THE Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colour is responsible for an attractive and interesting Exhibition at its Gallery in Pall Mall. If the year seems to be an especially good one, it is not because the Society's talents have suddenly or unduly expanded. There is, in fact, no new talent, nor is there any enlarging of the old horizon; but after a tumultuous twelvemonth among all sorts of pictures the visitor cannot fail to feel that the time was ripe for just such a gathering of conventional and often charming drawings. It is, for instance, nothing new to find Mr. Sargent at his best. For years he has been overwhelming; there is no less than habitual supremacy in his slightest stroke. One does but need to face any one of his drawings to recognise his overmastering mastery. Thus it happens that "In a Spanish Garden" and "The Piazzetta" affect one as if each possessed some peculiar virtue. The head of the elderly lady who watches the progress of a friend's drawing in the Spanish garden is probably the most brilliant piece of portraiture in the whole range of water-colour; and the extraordinary power of the Venetian scene gives it a high place in a much wider range of achievement. Less swift and vivid in their brilliance, but hardly less impressive, are Mr. D. Y. Cameron's three drawings, "Arran Rocks," "Argyll," and "Braes o' Doone." Better work he has never done. Mr. Tuke's ships, Mr. Charles Sims's cupids, Mr. Francis James's primulas, Mr. Larmorna Birch's castles, and Mr. Crocket's orchard are among the pleasant things of the collection.

The appearance of Lady Ritchie's scrap-books at Sotheby's afforded a rare opportunity of revising the old estimates of Thackeray's pictorial talents; and the price fetched by the volume of sketches offers one sort of challenge to the very slighting tone of modern comment. No tone can be too slighting if Thackeray's draughtsmanship is to be judged by the worst of his published illustrations. His was a technical silliness that looked doubly silly by the time it had been engraved on the wood and printed in the half-hearted ink of his time. A joke that is nearly done to death even in the process of being lightly pencilled by its heavy-handed author may be entirely extinguished during the further processes of block-making and printing. Thackeray, despite his long experience of a public, could never draw for it with confidence or a light heart. It would seem, however, that he could draw quite well for his own ends. When he went sketching far from Cornhill—and the farther the better—he made water-colours that have ease and delicacy, qualities which his illustration work lacks. The Thackeray of Lady Richmond Ritchie's scrap-book and the Thackeray who capers through the pages of the 'fifties have little in common. The Thackeray of the Private Scrap-book draws cypresses with a certain sense of style; there is a gleam in his skies, and romance in his hasty notes of foreign city wall and chance landscape. The Thackeray who made those sketches was all the happier for making them. Though it cannot be said that he was on the best of terms with the Eastern crowd, one feels that he was on better terms with it than might have been expected; and though he was always happier in Young Street than in Jerusalem, he could, as several of the landscapes show, be moved by alien beauty.—E. M.

"THINGS WE'D LIKE TO KNOW," AT THE APOLLO: WILBERFORCE BROTHERS; THE TURF COMMISSION AGENTS WHO TURN PUBLISHERS OF POETRY.

From left to right are Mr. Louis Goodrich as Arthur Wade, Mr. Lyston Lyle as Colonel Apthorp, Mr. Charles Hawtrey as Richard Gilder, and Mr. Henry Wenman as Brabazon Todd.

"THINGS WE'D LIKE TO KNOW," AT THE APOLLO: IT IS ARRANGED THAT, AS DOROTHY GEDGE, DOROTHY GEDGE SHALL MOTHER RICHARD GILDER'S POETRY. MR. CHARLES HAWTREY AS RICHARD GILDER, MISS DOROTHY MINTO AS DOROTHY GEDGE, AND MR. HENRY WENMAN AS BRABAZON TODD.

Photographs by Kinetrion and Bassano, Ltd.

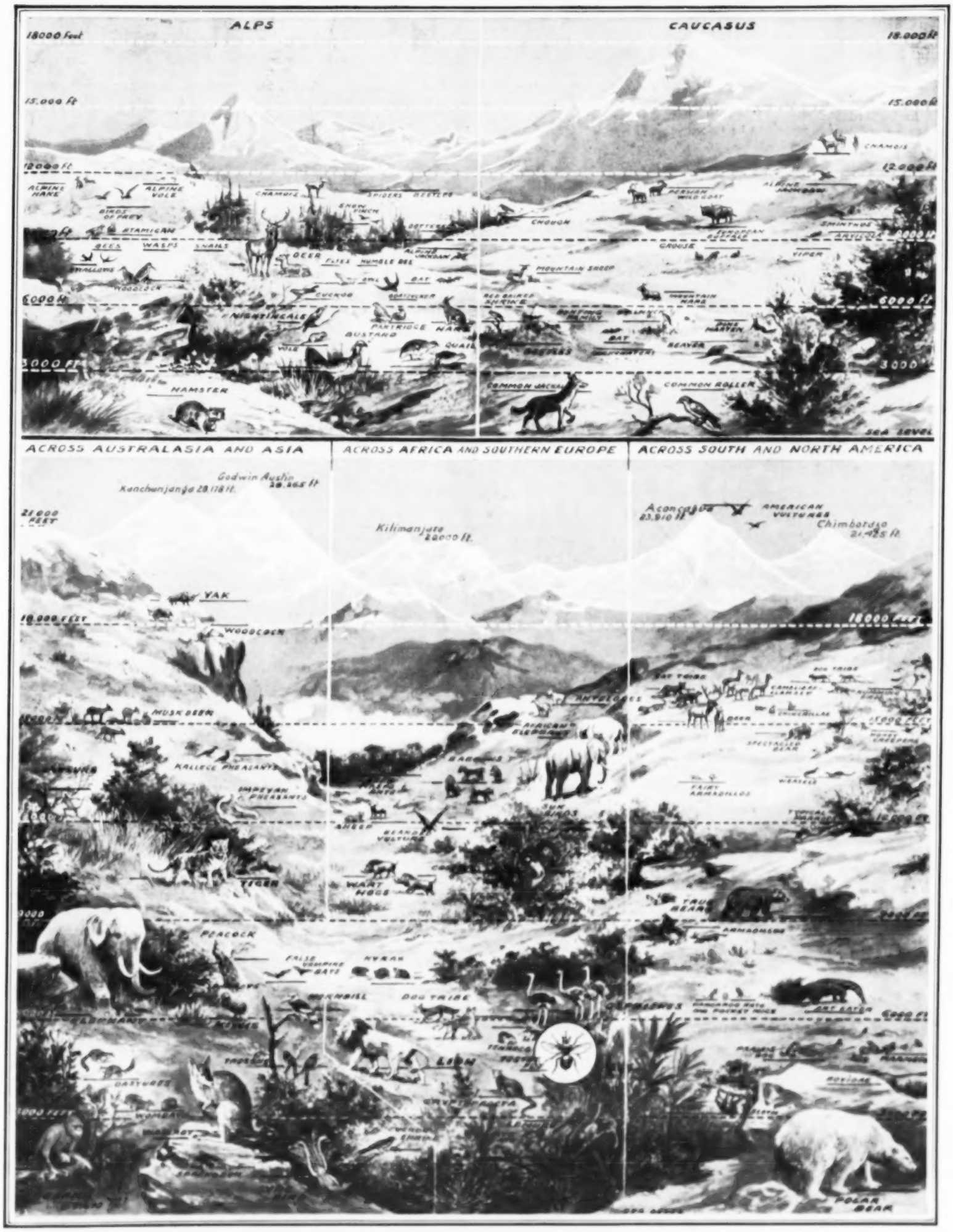
MUSIC.

ON Monday night next Covent Garden will open its doors for fourteen weeks of Grand Opera under conditions that suggest a very successful season. In the first place, the subscription list is, or appears to be, longer than ever; secondly, although there are few novelties on the programme, there will be more than the usual measure of elasticity in arrangements. It is understood that the Grand Opera Syndicate has secured an interest in the Paris house in the Champs Elysées, and that there will be an interchange of artists for French and Italian operas. German music is not being heard at the Paris house.

Covent Garden this year will open with "La Bohême," with Melba as Mimi, Martinelli as Rodolfo, and Mr. Albert Coates at the conductor's desk. Then, after the "Rheingold," "Walküre" (under Nikisch) and "Parsifal" (under Mr. Coates), we shall hear "Manon Lescaut," with Mme. Bianca Bellincioni, daughter of the great dramatic soprano whose "Salomé" thrilled all Italy, in the name-part. This is an improvement on the old method of giving several weeks on end to German opera and nothing else. Subscribers who prefer the work of France and Italy—and there are such people—will not be kept waiting until the middle of May to hear it. Covent Garden does not propose to rely upon novelties: "L'Amore dei tre Re," by Italo Montemezzi, and "Francesca da Rimini," by Riccardo Zandonai, are the only two new works put forward, but there is a promise to revive Verdi's "Falstaff." The programme is distinctly old-fashioned, and put forward on strictly conservative lines that will hardly escape criticism; but "the drama's laws the drama's patrons give," and if the patrons of Covent Garden desired and would support novelties, it is safe to say the management would provide plenty. As there is no wish to exchange old favourites for new and untried works, the management can limit its efforts to the presentation of time-honoured operas in the most effective fashion possible. The "Ring" Cycle, under Nikisch, is safe to create a fresh enthusiasm for Wagner's work; Mr. Coates, as conductor of "Parsifal," has the chance of adding to a considerable reputation; and the return of Signor Cleofonte Campanini will be welcomed by his many friends, who have found many occasions to regret his absence. Doubtless the season will justify itself; at the moment it suffices to welcome it, and look forward to hearing some of the finest singers singing the most melodious music. If neither the number of novelties nor the arrangement of the programme satisfies everybody, it is at least well to remember that nothing in any season's plans could hope to escape criticism, more or less pertinent.

THE GREATEST HEIGHTS AT WHICH ANIMALS ARE FOUND.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



LOCAL AND GENERAL: ALTITUDES OF LIFE ABOVE SEA-LEVEL FROM ABOUT 1000 FEET TO 23,910 FEET.

This drawing is designed to show the vertical distribution of animal life; and the highest point at which the particular animal is found is shown in each case. In no way does the illustration indicate the range of the animal; indeed, the majority of those depicted are found down to sea-level, or nearly so; others, of course, are not: for instance, the yak is found at a height of nearly 19,000 feet, but seldom as low as 10,000 feet. The space between each pair of dotted lines, it will be noted, represents 3000 feet. The small black horizontal lines mark the highest altitudes attained by the animals. The drawing is based on excellent diagrams in the "Atlas of Zoo-Geography," a series of maps illustrating the distribution of over 700 families, genera, and species of existing animals. This work forms Volume 3 of "Bartholomew's Physical Atlas," published at the Edinburgh Geographical Institute, by John Bartholomew and Co., under the patronage of the Royal Geographical Society.

BROUGHT INTO BEING BY GENERATIONS OF CANOEING? ESKIMOS WITH THIRTEEN RIB-BEARING JOINTS

BY CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A., F.G.S., DISCOVERER OF THE FAMOUS PILTDOWN JAW AND PORTION OF SKULL.

It is no uncommon thing to hear some of our contemporaries referred to, especially in political circles, as having little backbone. It nevertheless may come as a shock to most of us to be told that there exist human beings who literally and physically possess more backbones than their average fellow men and women. In the same way, it may surprise those who take literal views of the history of the creation of woman that there still exist human beings who possess more ribs than the majority of the sons of Adam.

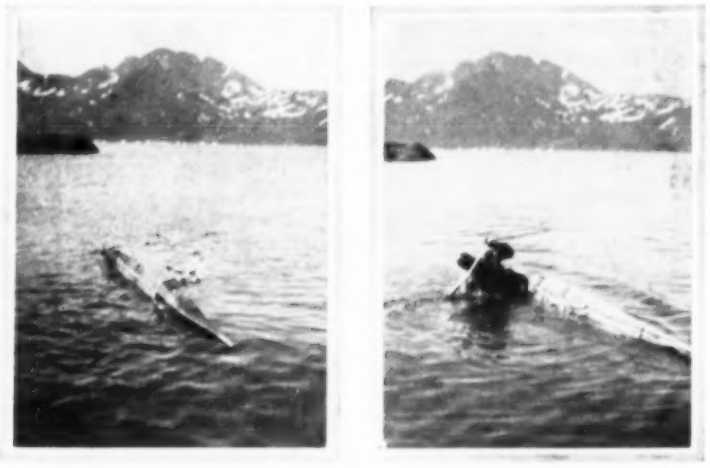
Normally, our human skeleton possesses seven *cervical* or neck joints (*vertebræ*), twelve *dorsal* or rib-bearing joints, five *lumbar* or joints of the waist, five *sacral* or vertebræ cemented together and forming part of the hip-region, and three or four *caudal* or tail vertebræ, in which latter respect, strange as it may seem, we exceed some of the higher apes.

However, as above mentioned, there occurs, among other abnormalities of the human frame, a rare additional joint of the back, one which sometimes makes its appearance between the ordinary lowest rib-bearing joint and the topmost of the joints of the waist. In its intermediate position, this additional joint sometimes partakes more of the shape or characters of the series of joints beneath it, and in other cases it more nearly resembles those above it. In the latter case, this joint sometimes bears a pair of small rudimentary or "floating ribs."

When we consider that these joints have their origin in the natural splitting-up or division of the tiny gelatinous chord (the future backbone) of the embryo man into segments or joints, the wonder, of course, is that the human backbone does not vary in this respect to a greater extent, as it more often does in lower animals, and, indeed, among those so highly developed as the man-like apes.

The explanation of the occurrence of this extra joint of the waist is usually ascribed to the fact that the movable series of joints of the vertebral column above the hips have borrowed one joint or section from the fixed series properly belonging to the hip region. The latter, in turn, borrow one joint from the tail or *caudal* series, which is consequently shorn of one segment. Sometimes this order of annexation is reversed, and the hip region or the tail is longer at the expense of the joints of the waist. The hip region is therefore sometimes described as travelling backwards or forwards.

Now, although these conditions occur as rare abnormalities, human beings possessing them have been known to exist in various races throughout the world and in all ages from prehistoric times to the present. The writer has lately seen a recently imported skeleton, one of a man who flourished some six thousand years ago in ancient Egypt, who possessed the peculiarity of a thirteenth dorsal vertebra. All these, however, are but isolated examples. But lately, during an examination of various Eskimo remains which from time to time have been brought from the Arctic regions, the writer noticed that representatives (male and female) chosen haphazard from a certain tribe of Eskimos living along the most northern shore of North America possessed the distinction of thirteen dorsal vertebræ, with the pair of additional ribs. We have thus, in this instance, what appears to be a racial characteristic. A naturalist therefore looks for some cause which has operated in converting what is occasionally a rare variation into a fixed and permanent character.



PERFORMING REMARKABLE EVOLUTIONS IN THEIR KYAKS, THE USE OF WHICH MR. DAWSON THINKS MAY ACCOUNT FOR THE EXTRA RIB-BEARING JOINT OF PEOPLE OF A CERTAIN TRIBE: ESKIMOS IN THEIR CURIOUS CRAFT.

Reproduced from "Lost in the Arctic," by Einar Mikkelsen; by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.

The probable reason is not far to seek, for anyone who has learned the art of canoeing, even in England, knows that the necessary equilibrium is chiefly maintained by exercise of the muscles of the waist. But the balancing of the pleasure-canoes in England is child's play when contrasted with that of the canoe, or "kyak," of the Eskimo. This wonderful little craft, laboriously constructed of drift-wood spliced and overspread with dried sinews and skins, is only five or six *inches* deep, without keel or ballast, and would immediately "turn turtle" with its occupant if it were not for the wonderful skill with which he maintains its balance. And yet, in spite of this, the male Eskimo and his family, especially in their former "unregenerate" days, depended almost entirely upon his skill in the chase conducted from these little "kyaks."

The little mosquito hunting fleet would start for the far-off fishing or sealing ground, and often have to return swiftly through boisterous seas—harpooning, perhaps, by the way any of the larger prey with which they might meet, and subsequently towing their prizes homeward.

Sometimes, indeed, the death-struggles of some wounded prey or a rude wave might completely capsize the frail craft, with its owner tied firmly to his seat. It is then that the power and suppleness of the Eskimo waist comes into play, for certain death follows swiftly to the hunter who cannot immediately, by a wonderful twist of his body and stroke of his paddle, restore himself and his craft to an upright position. So able, indeed, are many of these Eskimo hunters that they will, for sport or exercise of their skill, purposely overturn their "kyaks" in the water, and perform a series of side-somersaults before recovering their normal upright position. Nevertheless, in spite of all this skill, the danger of capsizing is a very real one.

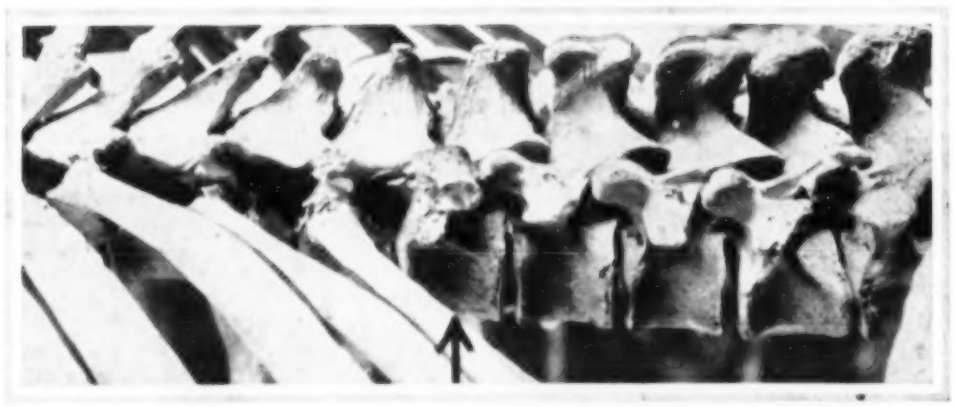
Dr. F. Nansen, in his fine description of "Eskimo Life," tells both sides of the story, and points out the awful realities of the dangers of the Eskimo in his struggle for existence. Quoting the vital statistics of one Eskimo district, he showed that one fourth of the total mortality there was alone due to accidents arising in the management of kyaks.

It may well be conceived that under these conditions an additional joint at the top of the waist (or lumbar series) bringing with it an increase of flexibility and strength of back and waist, may have been of vital importance to a race living under such highly specialised conditions. It is clear, therefore, that any advantage so gained in kyak-hunting would lessen the chance of risk by death in such accidents, and serve to perpetuate in the race a greater number of individuals possessing this advantage by reason of survival of the fittest, and a consequent preponderance of inheritance from such survivors.

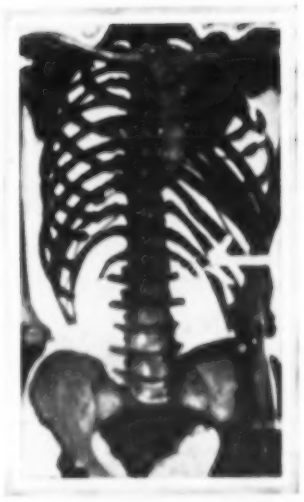
Charles Darwin commented, in his "Descent of Man," on the seeming hereditary transmission of the aptitude for seal-hunting from an exceptionally skilled Eskimo hunter to his offspring, although, owing to the death of the father, his son derived no direct tuition from him. Darwin no doubt referred to a certain mental aptitude, and to this we may now add the probability of the transmission of the bodily characteristic above mentioned. Other writers have remarked upon the extraordinary flexibility of the waists of Eskimo women, who will endure for a long while the stooping posture, when scraping skins, without fatigue.

There is nothing necessarily retrograde in the possession of a greater number of vertebræ or ribs simply because animals more highly organised may possess more than our own number, which we consider normal. The true test from a naturalist's point of view is whether the adoption of such a variation provides a race or species with a better means of fighting the battle of life in any particular environment or under any special conditions. To use a paradoxical expression, capacity for variation itself is a normal and healthful condition in the life-history of a species, often enabling it to meet special conditions and save it from extinction in situations where, from lack of mutability and consequent inability to cope with changed conditions, it would otherwise perish.

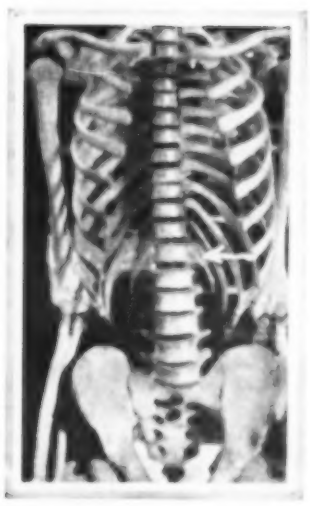
C. D.



SHOWING THE ADDITIONAL RIB-BEARING JOINT, WITH FACET FOR RIB, WHICH HAS BEEN REMOVED: A PART OF THE ABNORMAL BACKBONE OF AN ESKIMO OF A CERTAIN TRIBE.



SHOWING THE ADDITIONAL RIB-BEARING JOINT, WITH SMALL RIBS REPLACED: PART OF THE SKELETON OF AN ESKIMO WOMAN.



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FIERRO; AND VILLA: THE BENTON AFFAIR; AND THE TORREON VICTORY.

Photograph No. 2 by S. and G.; No. 3 Copyright by Mutual Film Co., Supplied by Bain.

1. SADDLED BY GENERAL CARRANZA'S COMMITTEE, WITH THE KILLING OF MR. BENTON: THE MEXICAN REBEL OFFICER FIERRO (LEFT OF THE PHOTOGRAPH), WHICH SHOWS HIM WITH GENERAL VILLA ON HIS IMMEDIATE LEFT HAND AND GENERAL ORTEGA.

2. "BLACKGUARD AS HE IS . . . A GOOD LEADER AND A BRAVE FIGHTER": THE REBEL GENERAL VILLA, VICTOR AT TORREON, WITH A MOTOR-CYCLE.

3. THE VICTOR AT TORREON IN THE FIELD: GENERAL VILLA WITH HIS TROOPS.

The Committee appointed by General Carranza, head of the Mexican Revolutionists, to investigate the death of Mr. Benton, acquits General Villa of the murder, and affirms that Mr. Benton was killed by the officer called Fierro, at a place thirty miles south of Juarez, when he was being taken to Chihuahua after he had quarrelled with General Villa. The report also states that Mr. Benton was shot, not stabbed, and that there was never a court-martial. As to General Villa, whose forces secured a great victory over the Federals at Torreon the other day, it has been said by a "Times" correspondent, cabling from Washington: "There can no longer be any doubt that General Villa, blackguard as he is, is a good leader and a brave fighter." It was reported that the Revolutionists lost 1,200 men at Torreon, and the Federals about double that number.

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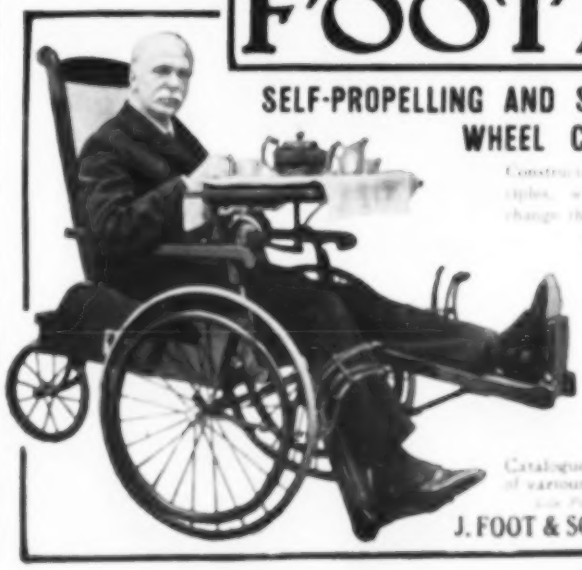

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LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is real fascination about the London Museum in Stafford House, and nobody coming to town for ever so short a time should miss going there. The house itself is beautiful still; though of course most, but not quite all, of the charming things that adorned it as a Ducal residence are gone. Those introduced instead—the exhibits—are full of interest. The recent great "find" of Tudor jewellery, supposed to be the stock of a jeweller concealed for some reason, and lost, is so fresh-looking for the most part that one half suspects a hoax. The long enamel chains are beautiful objects. There are several striking ornaments described on the official labels as "pendants," that appear to me to be ear-rings; for they are obviously in pairs, and, again, some of them are rounded and alike all round, not flat, as pendants naturally are. Some very charming specimens of these so-called "pendants" are clusters of green grapes; two others are white enamel pagoda shapes, and there are some like miniature fan-holders in enamel and jewels. They have no wires to go through the ear-lobes, but I believe that it is known that at some periods ear-rings were supported on silk slung over the entire ear—though generally the lobe of the ear has been pierced; the Venus de' Medici, for instance, has her ears pierced. At all events, these Tudor jewels are charming. The Queen's wedding-dress, the Coronation robes, and other royal costumes attract special notice. It is an exhibition to visit again and again.

Problems of the relations between men and women are the most interesting of all topics, because we all instinctively feel how much human happiness depends on their reasonable solution in practice. For a long time, the naïve theory enunciated by the brute of a young husband in Mr. Somerset Maugham's powerful play at the Duke of York's Theatre has held wide sway amongst men: "When two people have to live in a shack" (which means a wooden hut), says Frank Taylor, "there must be a good deal of give and take; so if you just do everything I tell you, it will be all right." As Tolstoy put it, when a wife takes up a different position from this, and asserts her own wishes and opinions, the husband often feels as if he had settled himself comfortably in an arm-chair for a nap before the fire, and suddenly the arm-chair turned him on the rug and declared its intention of going out or taking a rest. The man would replace the arm-chair and re-seat himself, Tolstoy thinks, with no idea in his head but amazement at an arm-chair having desires of its own, and sticking its legs in the air instead of remaining soft and restful—but then "the arm-chair would repeat its former behaviour." Then Tolstoy thinks "blows begin to be exchanged—there are scrimmages"—he declares that this is a secret which everybody hides but everybody knows it!! Well, that is very much the theory on which proceeds in the play the coarse, rough brute whom the delicate and refined girl most unwisely gives conjugal claims upon her. Is it possible that even the men of the labouring classes *do* behave so as soon as marriage gives them legal rights? The horror of the scene in the play must strike everybody; the hushed house when the slight figure of the cowed little woman crawls into the bedroom as she is brutally ordered shows how far civilisation has taught and trained us all. Yet can anybody believe that the man thus wins love from the woman? Or that marriage based on force is the sort of union that makes for happiness? It is a deep truth that the highest personal interests and the highest altruistic conduct are in the long run one and the same. To be a happy husband a man needs a willing wife, not a terrified slave; and pitiful is the case of him who does not believe this; one hopes that Mr. Somerset Maugham does not truly represent the men born and bred in Manitoba in his outrageous hero, else were Canada a terrible place for refined girls, and a most unhappy one for the husbands who marry such girls.

A CHARMING DINNER GOWN

In heliotrope and green shot glacé silk with tunic of white chiffon, patterned with flowers in green and pale purple shades: a magenta rose at the waist.

There are many graceful gowns now going forth from London *ateliers*. Three-piece gowns are very popular; skirt and tunic for indoor wear and coatee to put on for outdoor use. Two materials and two colours are frequently used. A pretty grey dress of soft silk had a flounce round the tunic of purple chiffon, and the top or corsage part of it largely composed of this same purple, with a vest of white chiffon fastened down with tiny mother-o'-pearl buttons. The coat was a loose one of grey silk with a deep collar of the purple, and a sash of purple with gold fringes. Another afternoon gown was in lime-green taffetas combined with golden-brown velvet. The skirt of the green taffetas was puffed under just above the knee, and supported by a three-inch band of the velvet; below this came five graduated flounces of the green silk, each narrowly edged with the brown velvet. The corsage was kimono style; that is to say, the sleeves are cut in one with the bodice nearly down to the waist-line. They were long, full in a bishop shape, and held in at the wrist with a band of the velvet. The corsage opened in front over a white muslin vest with tiny gold buttons, and simulated long button-holes of brown velvet. The coat was in the green taffetas with a white muslin embroidered collar, edged with lace, rising high behind the head, in the becoming Medici style now fashionable.

"Ronuk" is a name associated with polishes of all and every kind—floor, metal, furniture, harness, and boots. One sort particularly recommended is the special Glacé boot paste. It is sold in tubes, and is a most efficacious preparation for patent boots and similar articles, keeping the leather in splendid condition and always giving a smart, lasting shine. "Ronuk" polishes have been awarded five bronze medals by the Royal Sanitary Institute, and also the certificate of the Institute of Hygiene. "Ronuk" polishes are obtainable everywhere, and a case containing all materials for a rapid "shine" of one's own shoes may be specially recommended to travellers.

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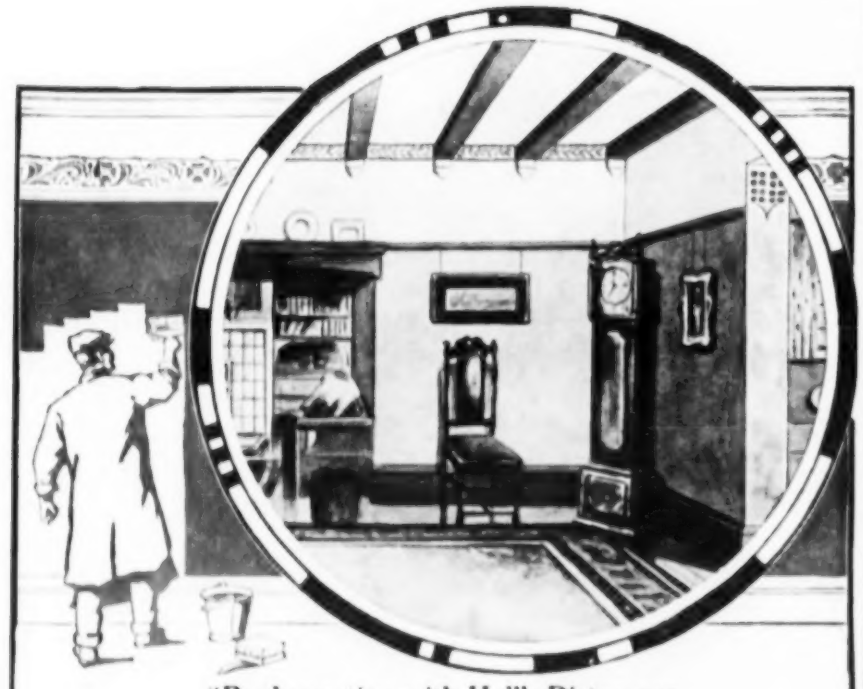

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NEW NOVELS.

"Potter and Clay." Mrs. Stanley Wrench's Midlands novel shows her usual sympathy for the difficult ways of the love-crossed woman. Marah, in "Potter and Clay" (Methuen), was driven out of her home by a fanatic father, taken compassion upon by John Blunt—already in love with her unconsciously—and married out of hand. She stood firm in the face of many bitter trials, and her character is thrown into relief by the lightness of her cousin Sapphira, whose falseness brought her to a tragic end. All this is worked out with painstaking elaboration before a background of English rural life. Mrs. Wrench's plot is not innocent of melodrama, but her people are entirely natural—an asset that allows the book to carry conviction, and that lifts it out of the category of light romances.

"So the World Wags." All that Mr. Keble Howard's people say is said by innumerable Londoners every year and everywhere. His conversations have the impression at the end of being the composite photograph of a being, sex indeterminate, mind inchoate, the embodiment of a million ineffective existences. "So the World Wags" (Chapman and Hall) leaves no one an excuse for not knowing the surface of their average neighbour. Here he is, and we hope we may be pardoned for not being particularly interested in him. The publisher says this is the World of to-day—the World in love, in trouble, at work, and on a holiday. To our mind, this is exactly what "So the World Wags" is not. These conversations are the poor artifice with which humanity—a much bigger thing than Mr. Keble Howard presents to us—covers its impulses and its hopes and fears. Still, the surface of things is often more entertaining than the hidden depths, and Mr. Howard is always entertaining.

"Hail and Farewell: 'Vale.'" The third volume of Mr. George Moore's trilogy, "Hail and Farewell," is fresh from Mr. Heinemann. We doubt if we could afford to lose "Vale," which has more than a little in common with the spirit of Montaigne. The pity of it is that Mr. Moore is possessed of an imp that hunts him into the mire. He should be one of the few people who count but who can listen respectfully even to genius capering in a bog? "Vale" puts on record many things that those who love Ireland and Irish talent will read with interest. Here is Yeats, sketched on a thumbnail and expanded into a chapter; here are Lady Gregory and Synge and the rest; here is the misty vanishing, among the ruins of his halls, of the Irish landlord. The chapter on Bouvard and Pecuchet is an amazing display of supple-fingered irony. Mr. Moore invites the world to intimacy. He is a very clever writer, and the world will be sensible of its privilege; but it may be pardoned for objecting when his will o'-the-wisp flits off grimacing with its middle-aged prey. Apart from superfluous perversities, the book stands at a high level, a level unattained, so far as we know, in any recent autobiography. The author sits in his arm-chair and would read a book, and instead as the smoke curls up, the motley procession of his life defiles before him. Where it impinges on the lives of "Edward" and "Æ," the vision is haunting, written with an admirable craftsmanship. It is unsafe to prophesy, but we believe "Hail and Farewell" should be alive a generation hence, safe among the Irish classics.

"Nisbet's Golf Guide and Year-Book" for 1914 (*Golf Illustrated*, Ltd.), edited by Mr. Vyvyan G. Harmsworth, is now on sale. The new edition of this well-known annual, so useful to golfers and all connected with the game, maintains its high standard, and is considerably improved in the matter of illustrations. Its main features are the club directory (British and foreign), biographical lists, sectional maps of Great Britain showing the position of courses, and records of events.

Lawn-tennis players and those otherwise interested in the game will find the events of last year's memorable season fully chronicled, with much other information, in the 1914 edition of "Ayres' Lawn-Tennis Almanack" (H. H. Ayres, Ltd., 111, Aldersgate Street, E.C.). It gives the results of tournaments both at home and abroad, and not the least useful item is the list of "Japan" biographies. The editor, Mr. A. Wallis Myers, points out that the present edition is nearly double the size of the original issue.

Photo. C. N.

THE ROYAL ETONIAN HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND HIS YOUNGER BROTHER: PRINCE HENRY AND PRINCE GEORGE RIDING IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK.

Prince Henry, the third son of the King and Queen, was born on March 31, 1900. He is at Eton. Prince George was born on December 20, 1902. Their Majesties' youngest son, Prince John, was born on July 12, 1905.

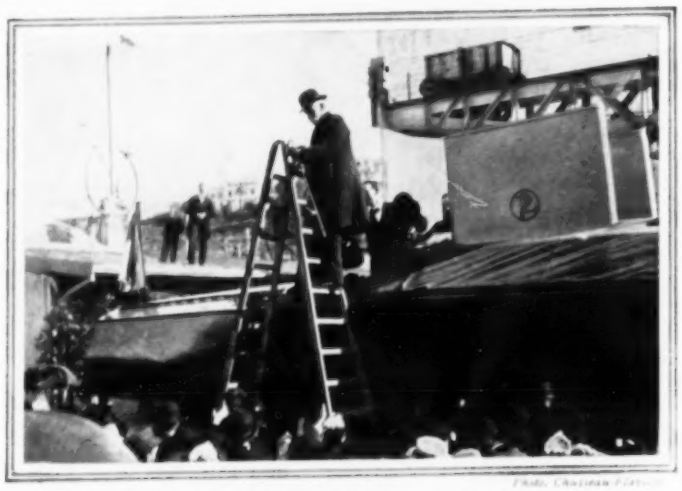

Photo. Chalmin, Paris.

THE OPENING OF THE MOTOR-BOAT EXHIBITION AT MONACO: THE PRINCE OF MONACO GOING ON BOARD A CRAFT TO INSPECT THE ENGINE.

Prince Albert of Monaco, accompanied by his son, Prince Louis, recently opened a Motor-Boat Exhibition in the Condamine. The great Flying Meeting which began at Monaco on April 1, was arranged to last until the 15th.

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"Not even half-a-crown, perhaps?" urged Mr. Tigg.
"Not even half-a-crown."
"Why then we come," said Mr. Tigg, "to the ridiculously small amount of eighteenpence. Ha! Ha!
"And that," said Mr. Pecksniff, "would be equally objectionable."

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THE METHOD OF MR. HENRY JAMES.

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Photo. Mirror Agy.

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his latest volume, for example, "Notes of a Son and Brother" (Macmillan), supposing its method to approximate to that of customary biography or autobiography, but its content remaining just what it is, would it in that case really hold out a more tempting invitation to any whom its method as it is repels? It may be greatly doubted. Those also who find Mr. James a joy, find him difficult. Only the most fervent among them will dispute that there are times and passages when perfect clarity of expression seems to fail him. It happens, however, that in the present volume these are comparatively rare, so that it is possible to think of these "Notes" being purged of them without loss of character, and without any question of an extraordinary book becoming in the process merely ordinary. The idea is quite erroneous that it is Mr. James's manner—in this narrow sense—which acts as a sharp dividing-line between those who are and those who as certainly are not his admirers. The appeal that fails is to something lacking to the reader in whose case it fails, and if any of us wonder that it should meet with so alert a response in others and leave us cold, it may be best to explain it, as William James explained the French in one of his letters printed in his brother's book, "They are sensitive to things that simply don't exist for us." An exposition of what these things are is not to be attempted in the present few lines. Such an exposition is precisely the theme of this and all the author's books. His ardour and patience in the pursuit of elements so remote, as a rule, from every-day consciousness, has in it a certain appeal to humour. Mr. James's most appreciative readers are probably those who chuckle all the time at the notion of any one being at such pains to provide them with matter so finely to their taste. Is not Mr. James's own humour partly an amused consciousness of his own rare case? In these "Notes," we can crudely say, he is continuing the autobiography begun in "A Small Boy and Others," and to be extended in volumes to come. In them the lad becomes a man. The influences of Europe and of New England upon the development are displayed. The members of the household which is its scene, especially the father, are presented in portraiture built up of an infinitude of delicate strokes and touches. But there remains Mr. James's own definition of his book as "the personal history of an imagination." Accepting that, one understands at once that it must either definitely delight or definitely bore its reader.

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Photo. Bourne and Shepherd, Calcutta.

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PACKED ONLY IN 2-oz. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS AT 1/2

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PLAYER'S NAVY CUT

Regd. No. 154011.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco and are sold in two strengths—MILD and MEDIUM.

MILD (Gold Leaf) 100 for 3/-; 50 for 1/6

Smaller sizes of packing at proportionate prices.

MEDIUM 100 for 2/3; 50 for 1/1½

IN PACKETS AND TINS FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS AND STORES.

Issued by The Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.

P351

Cherry Blossom Boot Polish

THE PURITY AND EXCELLENCE OF

CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH

was suitably recognised by the Committee of Judges of THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION in awarding it THE GRAND PRIX.

This was further emphasized by the Jury of the JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION, who considered its many merits worthy of THE GRAND PRIX.

These awards are endorsed by the verdict of the great Jury of Users throughout the Civilised World.

Obtainable of Dealers everywhere

Tins 4d., 6d., 9d., 9d. Black and Brown. Double 9d.

CHISWICK POLISH CO., LTD.,
Chiswick, London, W.

WATERPROOF
CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH
PRESERVES THE LEATHER

DURHAM-DUPLEX

RAZOR SAFETY.

A TRUE "RAZOR," as used by the BARBER, but with the advantages of SAFETY and INTERCHANGEABLE BLADES

REAL RAZOR BLADES

of Enduring Keenness. Double Edged. Hollow Ground.

STROPPABLE ON ANY STROP

USED FLAT No angle to be defined and maintained the hair is wiped off.

CORRECT DIAGONAL STROKE.

DURHAM-DUPLEX OUTFIT, 21/-
DURHAM-DERBY OUTFIT, 10/6

N.B. A DEMONSTRATOR RAZOR with one Durham-Duplex Blade can be had for Testing for 2/6, and Exchanged without Loss.

Send us Post Card for Booklet and Name of nearest Retailer.

DURHAM-DUPLEX RAZOR CO., LTD.,
174, CHURCH STREET, SHEFFIELD.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of Dame Sarah Annabella Boughey, of Sundorne Castle, Salop, who died on Feb. 18, is proved, the value of the real and personal estate being £274,048. The testatrix gives £15,000 for a Cottage Hospital at Newport; £4000 for the payment of assistant clergy, and £1000 for the repair of the tower of the Parish Church, Newport; £1000 to the Newport Agricultural Society; £500 to the Parish Church rooms; £200 to the Dogs' Home, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Newport Literary Institute; a silver-gilt cup to Viscount Hill; £50,000 to William A. L. Fletcher; £30,000 to John Bolton Littledale; £10,000 each to Harold Cockshott, Major Basil Ready, and Captain Felix Ready; £5000 each to Edward and Emily Dunn; £2000 to Harold M. Fletcher; £1000 to Lancelot Sanderson; other legacies; and the residue in trust for William A. L. Fletcher and his children.

The will of Mr. Solomon Henry Wasserberg, of 14, Hatton Garden, E.C., and 50, Aberdare Gardens, Hampstead, who died on Jan. 28, is proved by the Union of London and Smith's Bank, the value of the property being £85,847. He gives £1000 to his brother Sher Wasserberg; an annuity of £200 to his brother Jacob Wasserberg; £250 and an annuity of £100 to his sister Lily Simons, and on her death £1000 to her issue; £200 each to Lily Hart, Laurie Moss, and Julia Moss; £500 to David Wasserberg; £200 to the Jewish Board of Guardians; and the residue to his wife for life, and then in trust for his daughter Joan and her issue.

The will and codicils of Mr. James Gresham, of Gallery House, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire, who died on Jan. 13, are proved by his three sons, the value of the real and personal estate being £461,953. The testator gives £500 each to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, the Royal Hospital, Salford, the Blind Asylum, and the Deaf and Dumb Schools, Old Trafford; the use of his residence and £4500 a year, during widowhood, to his wife; shares in Gresham and Craven, Ltd., and the Gresham Ironworks, to his children; £600 and £365 per annum to his brother Robert B. Gresham; other legacies; and the residue to his children.

The will of Mr. Thomas Edward Ravenshaw, of South Hill, Worth, Sussex, who died on Feb. 4, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £89,665. The testator gives £15,000 and the household effects to his daughter Rose Melly Ravenshaw; £8000 and his real estate to his son Major Harold Alexander Ravenshaw; £10,000 to his son Colonel Charles Withers Ravenshaw; £2000 to his grandson Harold Edward; £2000 to his great-granddaughter Dorothy Birdwood; £1000 to Henry W. Ravenshaw; £500 to Leila Eleanor Ravenshaw; and the residue as to one-half to his son Harold Alexander, and the other half in trust for his daughters Rose Melly Ravenshaw and Caroline Annie Nosworthy and their issue.

The will (dated Aug. 3, 1900) of Mr. Joseph Harvey Trollope, of Queenswood, Bedlington, Surrey, who died on Feb. 10, is now proved, the value of the property being £142,001. He gives various shares and house property to his children Josephine Mary, Millicent Harriette Brierley and Madeline Game; £25,000 and other shares to his son Howard Woollright; a sum producing £600 a year in trust for his son John Basil; £6000 in trust for his grandson Cyril Harvey; and the residue to his children Howard Woollright, Josephine Mary, Mrs. Brierley, and Mrs. Game.

The will of Mr. George Thomas Whichelow, of 82 and 84, Tanner Street, Bermondsey, and 111, Marine Parade, Brighton, leather manufacturer, who died on March 5, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £134,082. He gives £20,000 each to the Royal School for the Deaf and Dumb, Margate, and the Royal School for the Indigent Blind; £500 to Miss Sharman's Orphan Home; and other legacies. His business is to be turned into a private company, and part of the shares therein held in trust for the Royal School for the Deaf and Dumb, and Royal School for the Indigent Blind. The ultimate residue goes to such three London Hospitals as the executors may select.

The following important wills have been proved:

Mr. Alfred Howard, 8, Elvaston Place, S.W.	£168,793
Mr. Charles John Bullivant Parker, Stonebridge, Grantham	£109,116
Mr. James Glass, 70, Comiston Road, Edinburgh, retired teacher	£91,637
Mr. Henry Grierson, Craigend Park, Liberton, Midlothian	£70,014

Photo. Topical.

SHATTERED ON THE EVE OF GOOD FRIDAY: A CHURCH IN PERTHSHIRE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A thunderstorm occurred at Blackford, Perthshire, on April 9, and the steeple of the United Free Church there was struck by lightning, with disastrous results. An old man was instantly killed by the falling masonry.

"The Greatest Blessing to Baby."

"Your No. 1 Food has been the greatest blessing to baby. After three weeks' treatment he is far more contented and very much improved in every way."

[Extract from the News-letter accompanying the above portrait.]

The "Allenburys" Foods provide a suitable substitute for the mother's milk when this is wanting or deficient. These Foods afford a complete and progressive dietary. Infants now every not successfully reared on them and grow up to be strong and healthy children.

Milk Food No. 1 — From Birth to Twelve Months
Milk Food No. 2 — From Five Months
Malted Food No. 3 — From a month to opportunity

The "Allenburys" Rusks (Malted)
A valuable addition to baby's dietary when 10 months old and after.

Pamphlet, "Infant Feeding and Management," sent free.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Lombard St., London.

TREATMENT FOR ITCHING SCALPS AND DANDRUFF.

To allay itching and irritation of the scalp, prevent dry, thin and falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, and promote the growth and beauty of the hair, the following special treatment is most effective, agreeable and economical. On retiring, comb the hair out straight all around, then begin at the side and make a parting, gently rubbing Cuticura ointment into the parting with a bit of soft flannel held over the end of the finger. Anoint additional partings about half an inch apart until the whole scalp has been treated. The next morning, shampoo with Cuticura soap and hot water. Shampoo as often as agreeable, but use Cuticura ointment once or twice a month. For sample of each, address, F. Newbery and Sons, 27, Charterhouse Square, London, E.C.

Hooping-Cough

CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, AND RHEUMATISM.

Price 4/- Of all Chemists.

London—Edwards, 157, Queen Victoria St. Montreal—Lymans, Ltd., St. Paul St. New York—Hoppes & Co., 30, Beekman St. Paris—Roberts & Co., 8, Rue de la Paix.

As Used in The Royal Nurseries, and supplied to H.M. The Queen, H.M. Queen Alexandra, Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria, The Royal Princesses, and The European Courts.

TAYLOR'S CIMOLITE

Perfect for Babies. Prescribed by eminent Skin Doctors.

PRICES from 1/-

JOHN TAYLOR, Manufacturing Chemist, 13, BAKER ST., PORTMAN SQUARE, W.

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Famous CRANDE CHARTREUSE Liqueurs

YELLOW.

PRICES 6d & 1/- PER BOX

"IN FOUR PARTS" BLOOM NATURELLE ROSE & RACHEL

Poudre d'Amour

FOR THE COMPLEXION AND TOILET

ALSO FOR THE NURSERY AND ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN

HYGIENIC & PREPARED WITH PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS

PERFUMERS CHEMISTS &c

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FOR UMBRELLAS & SUNSHADES

WHEN YOU BUY AN UMBRELLA OR SUNSHADE

always open it and look for the trade marks on the frame.

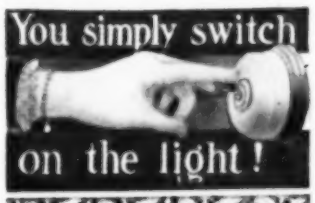
Don't judge by the Handle only, THE FRAME is the VITAL part.

After a test of 60 years FOX'S FRAMES ARE STILL THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Refuse all substitutes

S. FOX & Co LIMITED PARAGON

You simply switch



on the light!

The "LISTER-BRUSTON" AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

STARTS & STOPS ITSELF

No Engineer & no large battery needed. Nearly 1000 plants in use. Can be seen working daily at 47, Victoria St., Westminster S.W.

REFERENCES, CATALOGUES & PRICES FREE ON APPLICATION TO R. A. LISTER & Co Ld DURSLEY, Glos.

Sir Archibald Denny, Bart., Cardross Park, Cardross, Dumbartonshire, writes:

"Your Automatic Plant has been in use here for about two years & has given me every satisfaction. The small lamps seem to be in good order. The plant is looked after by my employees & he tells me that it gives him no trouble whatever."

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Gives Instant Relief.

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from, whether Asthma, Influenza, Nasal Catarrh, or ordinary Cough—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

A FREE SAMPLE and detailed Testimonials free by post. Sold in Tins, 2s. 9d.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

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EMBROCATION for USE on ANIMALS

READ the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet, 72 pp., enclosed in the wrappers of bottles of Elliman's Royal Embrocation for use on animals 1/-, 2/- & 3/6, also READ the Elliman R. E. P. Booklet, 96pp., illustrated, which accompanies bottles of Elliman's Universal Embrocation for Human Use 1/1½ & 2/9.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Embrocation Manufacturers, Slough, England.

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CAN BE RELIED UPON AS PURE WHEN IT IS FILTERED THROUGH A

"BERKEFELD" FILTER.

When your drinking water comes through a "Berkefeld" which can be fitted to your ordinary main service pipe, you have the satisfaction of knowing that it comes to you absolutely Germ Free.

TESTED BY SCIENCE AND APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Sir G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., F.R.C.P., Edin., Prof. of Pathology, Cambridge University, says, in his report to the British Medical Journal, that "Berkefeld Filters afford complete protection against the contamination of water by germ disease."

WRITE TO-DAY FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST W

The Berkefeld Filter Company, Ltd.,

121, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

For 50 Years the World's Perfect Liver and Bowel Regulator

If you want to feel young and full of vigour be sure and keep your Liver and Bowels in good condition.

Nothing so safe, so certain or so gently satisfying as **Carter's Little Liver Pills.** Purely vegetable.

Millions of people, old, young and middle age take them for biliousness, dizziness, sick headache, upset stomach, and for sallow, pimply and blotchy skin.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

GENUINE must bear signature

Brent Good

By Appointment to H.M. the King

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

WITH A CHARACTER OF ITS OWN—TRY IT

Age guaranteed by Canadian Government

Sold the World over

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CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

BRISSAGO The Pearl of LAGO MAGGIORE. GRAND HOTEL.

FREIBURG (B.A.F.) ZAHRINGER HOF

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For Searches and Authentic Information regarding ARMORIAL BEARINGS and FAMILY DESCENTS.

Also for the Artistic Production of Heraldic Painting, Engraving, & Stationery.

Interesting Genealogical Pamphlet post free.

92, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Gold Seals, Signet Rings, Desk Seals, Book Plates, Note-paper Dies.

HOVENDEN'S "EASY" HAIR CURLER

WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.

ARE EFFECTIVE, AND REQUIRE NO SKILL TO USE.

For Very Bold Curls USE "IMPERIAL" CURLERS.

TAKE PRICE 12 CURLERS IN BOX.

Post Free 1/- & Stamps

OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS, &c.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

LONG & SONS

(Silver Polish)

BEAUTIFIES your silver—with little labor. You will be delighted with it. Especially favored by those who take pride in beautiful silver.

Removes all dullness and discolorations from silver without harming the hands. Excellent for glassware, marble and all metals.

Send Name, Address and 1d. stamp, giving name of Dealer and a Sample Jar, enough to clean all your Silver, will be sent FREE.

J. A. WRIGHT & CO.,

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The BEST REMEDY known for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and kindred ailments.

Always ask for and see you get Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE.

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.

Goddard's Plate Powder

Sold everywhere 6d 1/ 2/6 & 4/6

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

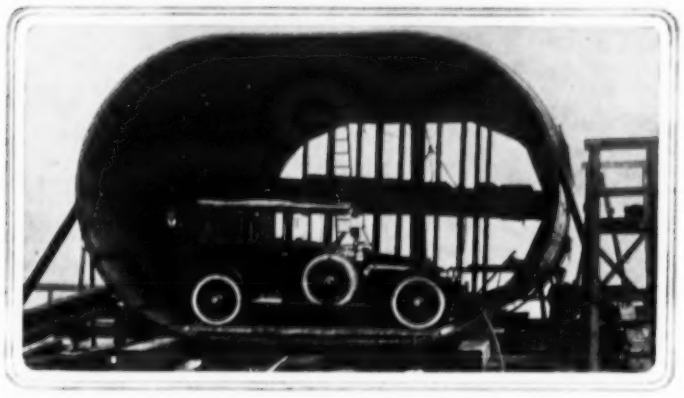
The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery and all Steel, Iron, Brass and Copper articles. Sold in Containers at 4d., 6d., 8d., 1/-, 1/6 Upwards. Sold by Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.

Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

A Light-Car Year. If I were asked to forecast the principal motoring feature of the coming season, I should unhesitatingly say that 1914 will be memorable in automobile annals as the year of the light car. It is astonishing to note the number of vehicles of the new "light" class that one already sees on the roads, and there can be no question but that the type has not only come to stay, but will prove increasingly popular as time goes on. At first, people were rather shy of it—on account, I believe, of the rush that was made, a couple of years ago, to boom the cycle-car, and which brought on to the market a number of badly conceived and immature vehicles which, had they been persevered in, would have worked a great deal of harm to the new movement. However, things, as they have a habit of doing, soon found their level, and the boom has really done a great deal of good by hastening on the development of the light, low-priced vehicle designed on true car lines. The ultimate result has been to give us a round dozen or more of really fine little cars—the Adler, the Standard, the Singer, the Swift, the Deemster, to name only a few of them—which can almost literally go anywhere and do anything that can be required of a motor car.

It is no wonder that the type is popular. Costing no more than a couple of hundred pounds all on, it is cheap to run as to fuel and tyre costs, while its sterling construction, generally speaking, makes for equal economy in the repair-bill. I have had some little experience of these small cars during the past three months, and really the more I see of them the better I like them. An average of thirty-five miles to the gallon of petrol the while they will maintain an average speed of twenty-five miles an hour is not at all bad, but this is what I find them capable of doing. As smooth and silent in running as the best of their big sisters, easy to handle, and as reliable as machinery can be made—what more can be desired? Of course, I am confining these remarks to the true "light cars," for I have very little regard for the genus cycle-car, of which there are but two or three which I would touch with the proverbial forty-foot pole.



A GOOD ILLUSTRATION OF RELATIVE SIZES: A 17-25-H.P. ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH THREE-QUARTER CABRIOLET INSIDE A SECTION OF A FUNNEL FOR THE NEW CHILIAN DREADNOUGHT "ALMIRANTE LATORRE."

The "Almirante Latorre," launched recently at Elswick, is the first of two Dreadnoughts built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. for the Chilian Government, and the ninth war-ship the firm have built for Chili. The vessel displaces 28,000 tons and carries ten 14-inch guns, with other armament.

The Usefulness of the Light Car. One reason why I think the light car must become the most popular type of them all is because of its all-round usefulness. True, it is not quite the vehicle to take my lady out to dinner or the opera, but, save and except the proper functions of the town carriage, there is nothing it cannot do for two people that is possible to the motor vehicle. There are types which are faster as touring-cars, no doubt, but the person who is not contented with an average of five-and-twenty miles an hour over give-and-take roads is difficult to satisfy. For traffic driving it is simply splendid, with its wonderfully efficient engine and its remarkable power of acceleration, which, combined with its small size and relatively short wheelbase, make it exceedingly handy. Then there is certainly a wide sphere of usefulness before the light car in country residential districts, where people often live at some considerable distance from the station. To use a "thirty" to run the head of the house down to catch his train in the morning and to fetch him back at night is quite unnecessary when the little "ten" is available. The latter is an ideal vehicle for that sort of thing, and its price, moreover, brings it within the reach of many who cannot go to the length of anything more ambitious, but who have hitherto been deterred from the purchase of a car by reason of there being nothing in the market at the price that was likely to give permanent satisfaction. Now the only trouble is to make a selection from among the numerous light cars of sterling excellence that are being offered. All round, I look to the light car to produce an enormous effect on the future of motoring.

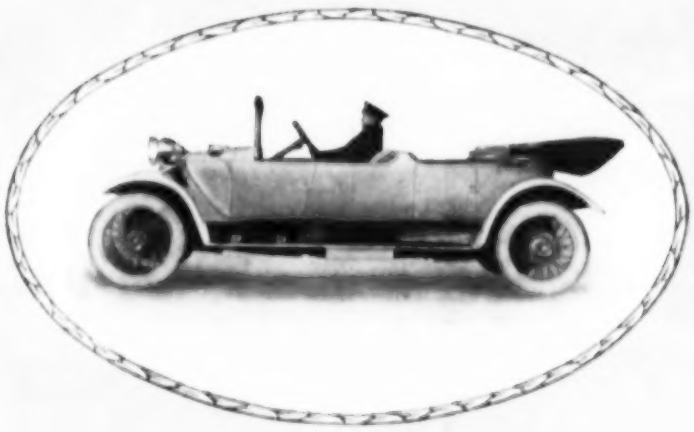
A NOVELTY IN MOTOR DELIVERY VANS: THE ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY'S NEW VEHICLE.

The Ardath Van has recently been put on the road by the Ardath Tobacco Company to advertise their famous State Express cigarettes. In each side and the back are inset hand-painted glass panels by a well-known artist, and at night the car is illuminated by electric light. The installation is said to be the largest ever made for a motor-car.

WITH A SMART FOUR-SEATER INTERIOR-DRIVE COUPÉ BODY: ONE OF THE FAMOUS 15-20-H.P. STRAKER-SQUIRE 1914 MODELS.

A Talbot Appointment. A most interesting step has been taken by Messrs. Clement Talbot, Ltd., in the appointment of Mr. F. W. Sherland, until recently general manager of the firm, to be managing

[Continued overleaf.]

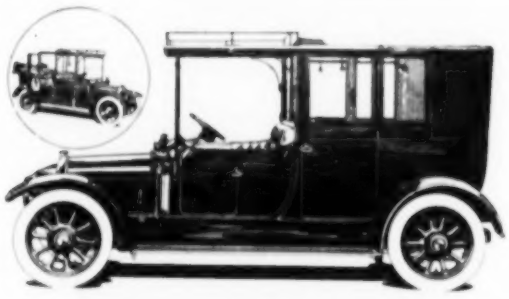


THE Lanchester is designed for the lover of comfort and luxury. It is a car in which the ease and well-being of the owner and his friends is a first consideration.

The spacious body, wide entrance doors and roomy accommodation, which result from the engine position of the Lanchester, have made it the most fashionable car in the world.

Lanchester

BIRMINGHAM: Armourer Mills. LONDON: 98, New Bond Street. MANCHESTER: 88, Deansgate.



20 h.p. MARLBOROUGH LANDAULETTE

A carriage suitable for country and town, on 10 ft. wheelbase. Smart enough for the most fashionable social functions and affording at all times the maximum amount of comfort. It accommodates six persons, including the driver. The fittings include Austin detachable wheels, Dunlop tyres, electric lighting system, and all lamps, ventilator in roof, and two emergency seats; also horn, kit of tools, coachwork fitted to client's own colour selection and trimmed to choice in standard materials. At the inclusive price of

£693

Delivery at Works

Chassis prices, including tyres and detachable wheels.

10 h.p.	£260
20 h.p.	£375
30 h.p.	£550

Delivery at Works.

Efficiency's base

An Austin *every* Austin is built upon a foundation of reliability. The name Austin implies that—and always will. If you intend purchasing a car, choose an Austin and assuredly will you obtain one which will be efficient—always. The cars which we are now building include open touring and enclosed models suitable for every motoring requirement. Each is a supreme comfort-carriage, all are moderately priced, and every one is efficient.

Austin

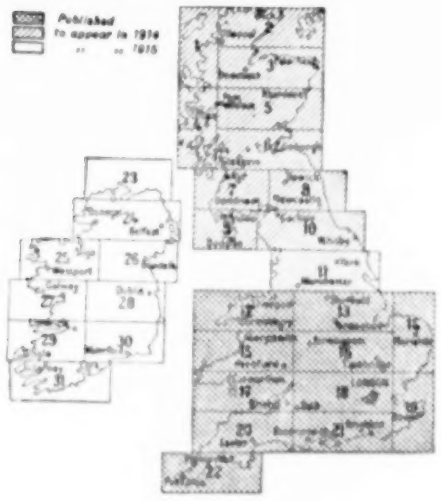
THE AUSTIN MOTOR COMPANY (1914), LTD., LONGBRIDGE WORKS, NORTHFIELD, BIRMINGHAM.

London: 479 to 483, Oxford Street (near Marble Arch), W. Also at Paris, Manchester, and Norwich.

NEW MICHELIN MAP OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Scale 3·15 miles to the inch

Sheets Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 are now ready, and the remaining sheets will appear in order from South to North: 9 and 10 in May, 11 in June, 7 and 8 in July, etc.



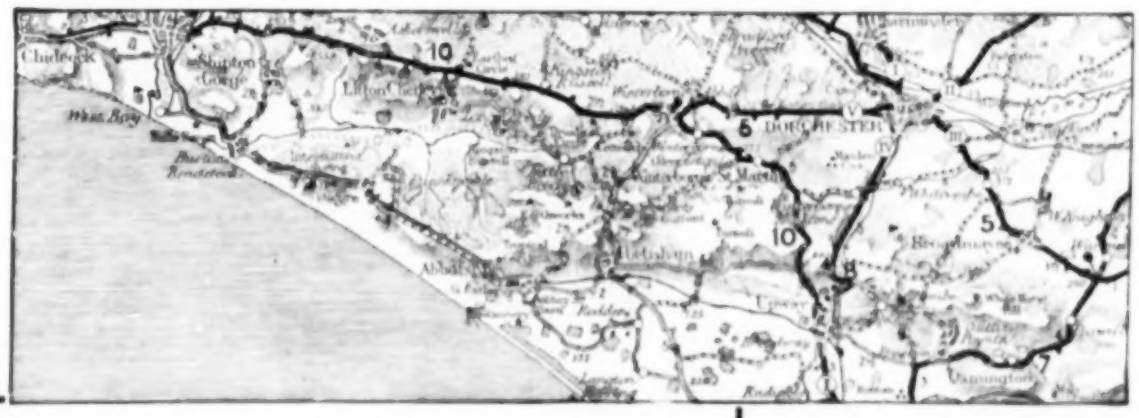
Published in thirty-one sheets.

The Map is specially folded so that any portion of it may be consulted without being entirely unfolded.

The Map is engraved and printed in **five colours**; it gives the indication of road surface, gradients, picturesque roads, beauty spots, dangerous corners, railways, level crossings, roads to be avoided, golf links, race courses, and all places of interest to the Tourist.

The Map is on sale at our TOURING OFFICE, 81, Fulham Road, London, S.W., at our Stockists' premises, at all Stationers' and Booksellers', and at the Royal Automobile Club.

Price—On Paper, per section - - - **1/-**, or 1/1 post free net.
On Canvas, ,, - - - **2/-**, or 2/1½ ,, ,,



Showing how Michelin Map and Michelin Guide work together.

Suppose the Tourist is travelling from Weymouth to Salisbury. Leaving Upway, and passing the Golf Links on the right, and Maiden Castle on the left, he will reach Dorchester and enter by Exit IV. Just before arriving in the town he will turn up the plan in the Guide and follow the streets numbered 10, 9, 4, 3, and 6, thus finding his way into and out of the town quite easily, and without having to stop and ask the way. Having reached Road No. 6 and Exit II., London Road, the Tourist will turn to the Map and pick up his road again at Exit II., which is plainly marked.

The above are reproductions to scale.

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Date .....

Please send me Map No. .....

..... on paper / canvas for which

I enclose Postal Order / Cheque for .....

Name .....

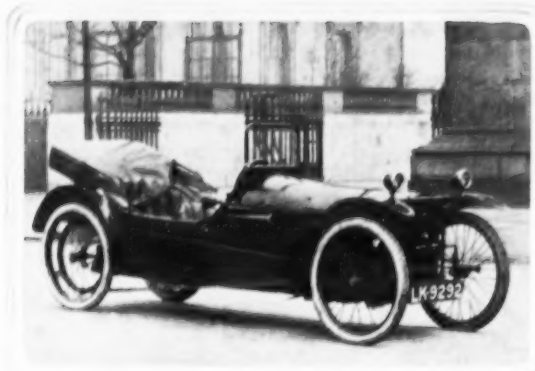
Address .....

Please state whether you are a
MOTORIST.
MOTOR CYCLIST.
CYCLIST.

I.N.

Continued.

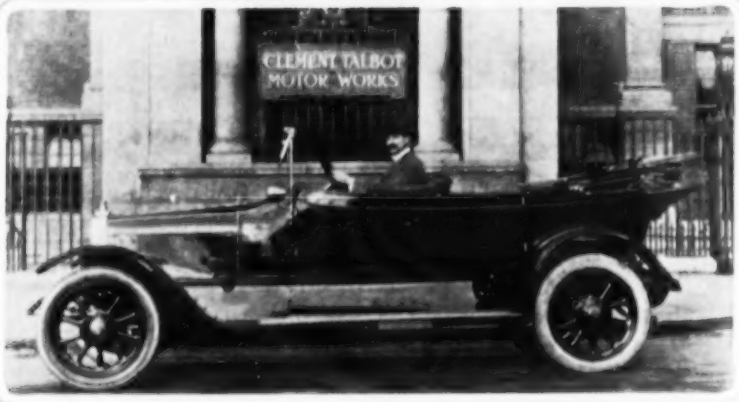
director. Mr. Shorland joined the concern in 1908, when it was a matter of common knowledge that its fortunes were at a somewhat critical stage. Like all who succeed in building up great businesses, he is an excellent judge of men, and the first thing he did after taking over the reins of authority was to collect round him a staff of his own; and that his judgment did not fail him in any of his selections is well demonstrated by the fact that the staff who joined him five years ago are to a man with him to-day. And what is more, with Shorland at the head of things and a band of loyal workers under him, between them they have made the Talbot Company one of the outstanding successes of the motor industry. The story of progress may be summed up very shortly. The car itself is known wherever the name of the motor vehicle has been heard, and there are few parts of the world in which records are made and kept and where one or more of them does not stand to the credit of the Talbot. During Shorland's term of office a Talbot was the first to crowd the hundred miles into the hour, besides setting up other figures which, important enough in themselves, recede into comparative insignificance by the side of the marvellous hour records established by this car. Commercially, the success of his management has been even greater. Since he assumed the direction of the Talbot fortunes the size of the works has been more than doubled, twice the number of men are employed compared with five years ago, and new extensions to be shortly opened will lead to the employment of a still larger number. Certainly the Shorland régime at Talbots' has been brilliantly successful, so that it may be said with all truth that his promotion is thoroughly well deserved.



JUST INTRODUCED INTO ENGLAND TO SELL AT UNDER £100: AN "IMP" CYCLE-CAR, IN CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE.

Tourist Trophy Entries. Entries for the Tourist Trophy Race in the Isle of Man have now been finally closed, the number of cars entered being twenty-four—one more than the number in when entries closed at single fees. The three Pipe cars which figured in the original list have been withdrawn, and to fill up the gap entries have come in of a D.F.P., a Sava, a Crossley, and an unnamed car entered by Mr. A. Rawlinson. This last will probably be, I should say, an American Hudson car. If that is so, then there will be six countries represented in the race—Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, France, America, and Switzerland, with thirteen, four, and three cars respectively for the first three, and one each for the remaining three nations. With such teams as Vauxhall, Sunbeam, and Straker-Squire to represent the home industry, it should be long odds on a British victory; but it never does to prophesy in these matters, for motor road-racing is an uncertain sort of game, anyway. If there is to be a surprise sprung upon us by any of the foreign teams, I have an idea that the team may be the Adler trio. The Sava might very well be dangerous too; nor will it do to leave the Minervas out of the calculation. Something very like a miracle, however, will have to happen if such redoubtable racing firms as Sunbeam and Vauxhall are going to be beaten on their own ground. Therefore, I feel fairly safe in predicting a British victory.

AN ATTRACTIVE LIGHT CAR: A NEW 9-H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER MORGAN-ADLER CARETTE.



THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR OF MESSRS. CLEMENT TALBOT: MR. F. W. SHORLAND ON A 25-50-H.P. TALBOT.

A New Michelin Map. The Michelin Tyre Company has been good enough to send me a specimen section of the new map of the British Isles which they are publishing. Curiously, the section relates to the Plymouth and Penzance district, and was extremely useful to me during the Easter holidays, when I took part in the London to Land's End and back trial. The map is exceedingly well done, on a scale of 1/115 miles to the inch. It is remarkable for its clear printing and the mass of information graphically conveyed without over-crowding the map in the slightest. It is to be completed in thirty-one sheets, the price of each section being one shilling on paper, or, mounted on cloth, two shillings.

W. Whittall.

Peugeot

"The everlasting Car."

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£480, or with electric-lighting set, £500.

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VAUXHALL MOTORS LIMITED,
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EXPERT OPINION ON THE

12 h.p. ROVER

From the "Motor Trader," the official organ of the Motor Trade.

"At last I have had a chance of trying out the automobile which last year earned for itself the title of 'the car of the season'—the 12 h.p. Rover. Now it sometimes happens that a big reputation is a bit of a hindrance—it wants such an awful lot of living up to. And this Rover has indeed a lot to live up to. Therefore, perhaps, the highest praise I can give it is to state that the car was all that I had come to expect it to be. I liked it. I expected to find it, and it was—fast, a good climber, silent, easy to handle, economical, a ready starter in the morning. But, regarding the Rover as a machine, as distinct from a carriage, what impressed me most about it was the really remarkable smoothness and sweetness of its running. There are plenty of highly efficient small engines which do, in their own way, the work of bigger machines, but the Rover does the work which might be expected from a bigger fellow, and does it with the smoothness, the refinement of action, the freedom from fuss of the said bigger fellow."

The Rover Co., Ld., Meteor Works, Coventry,
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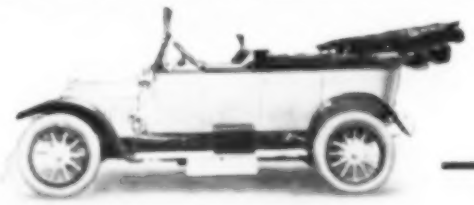
59-61, New Oxford St., London, W.C., and 16, Lord Edward St., Dublin.



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Can be used fully open (as illustrated), as a three-quarter landaulette, or entirely closed. The desired changes can be made instantly, without exertion, and single-handed.

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The New 9 h.p. 4-cyl. MORGAN - ADLER CARETTE.
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INVINCIBLE
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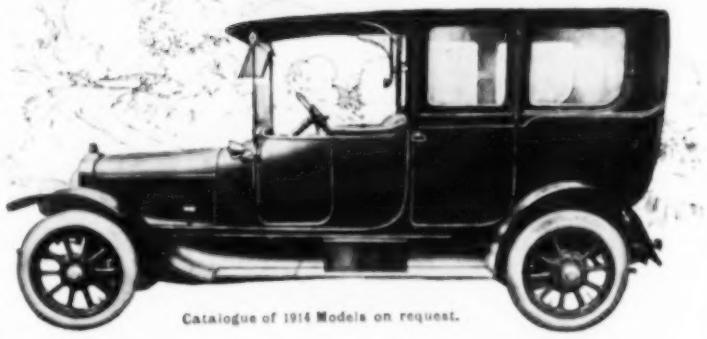
THE highest expression of the coachbuilders' craft, and a fitting adjunct to so mechanically perfect a chassis. Essentially a lady's car, it is a possession that reflects the good taste of its owner, and affords the utmost of luxurious road travel in town or country.

£775 Complete. Chassis only, £515.

Also 12 h.p., 15-20 h.p., 20-30 h.p., and 20-40 h.p. (Six-cylinder) Models.



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Automobile Engineers and Manufacturers,
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It is significant that the greatest achievement in track racing is held by the supreme . . . .

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and was one of the 23 World's Records established at Brooklands during October, 1913. The car endured the terrific strain imposed by high speeds in a manner which spoke volumes for Sunbeam strength of construction. At the end of the hour it had travelled the record distance of

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ANOTHER RECORD—120·73 m.p.h.

On 18th March a Sunbeam at Brooklands covered the half-mile in 15·03 secs., equalling 119·6 m.p.h. The mile was traversed in 29·82 secs., at a speed of 120·73 m.p.h., thus beating the flying start records in Class H for these two distances.

MODELS FOR 1914

12-16 h.p., 4-cylinder	£390
16-20 h.p., 4-cylinder	£510
25-30 h.p., 6-cylinder	£635

Complete with Touring Body and Dunlop armored tires.

THE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
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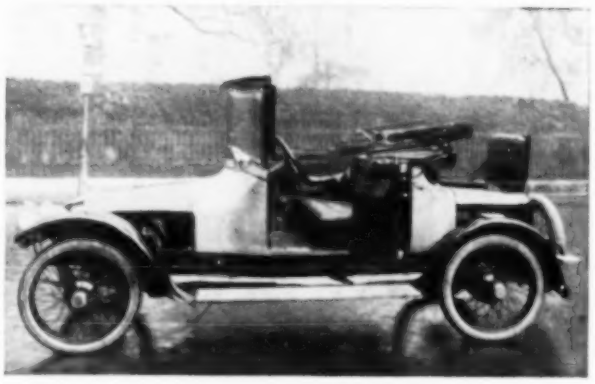
Agents for London and District: J. Keele Ltd., 72 New Bond St., W.

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH



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"The Armstrong-Whitworth is a delightful car to handle, and whether the speed be five or fifty miles per hour, one is impressed with a feeling of absolute safety. The mile-eating qualities of the Armstrong-Whitworth Car are quite up to the normal, while its hill-climbing abilities belong to a higher category altogether."

"The Car," March 18th, 1914.

Made of special metals compounded at the famous Armstrong-Whitworth Steel Works and Brass Foundries, these Cars are of tremendous strength, and are reliable under all conditions.

Visit the London Showrooms, or write for 1914 Catalogue.

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ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH

PARLIAMENT.

EASTER gave a brief, much-needed opportunity for reflection to Members of Parliament. On the eve of the recess the proceedings of the House of Commons were school-boyish, almost all the subjects which the Unionists had intended to discuss on the holiday motion being blocked by Radicals, who gave notice of their intention to call attention to almost every conceivable topic on "an early day" (which was never likely to arrive), their farcical manœuvre having been provoked by the recent action of Lord Hugh Cecil in introducing a Bill to block a motion on divorce for which a Liberal had secured a place. The business at the reassembling of the House this week was of a comparatively humdrum, uncontentious character, so that many Members paired with an easy conscience till next Monday, and prolonged elsewhere that social pleasure which is less obtainable than usual at Westminster this Session. So severe is the strain of political dissension on the social intercourse of opponents that the golf tournament, an annual event of much popularity, has had to be "postponed." Not only is there little communication between antagonists "behind the Speaker's chair," but the whole of the club life of the Commons, so greatly encouraged and developed in recent times, has been affected by the present stern feeling which prevents Parliamentarians from forgetting their differences in the Lobby and the smoking-room, and associating together with the freedom of happier times. The Party trumpet was re-sounded on Tuesday when a "new member" appeared on the scene in the person of the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith. As he advanced from the Bar to the table between the two Whips, Mr. Illingworth and Mr. Guilland, holding in his hand the warrant of his re-election for East Fife, he was greeted with a ringing cheer by the Liberals and the Nationalists, who rose in their places and some of whom waved copies of the Orders of the Day; and the cheering was renewed when the Clerk formally presented him to the Speaker, with whom he exchanged a hand-shake and a smile. The Labour Members beamed with goodwill if they did not all raise their voices in the welcome, while the few Unionists present looked on in respectful silence. Mr. Asquith's predecessor at the War Office, Colonel Seely, was during his introduction present in the corner seat on the third Liberal bench, where the ex-Secretary of State claims the place formerly occupied by Mr. Cathcart Wason, the corner of the second bench being usually taken by another retired member of Government, Mr. Thomas Lough. In the Prime Minister's absence, Mr. Lloyd George being kept indoors at the same time by throat trouble, the House was led by Mr. McKenna, who displayed tact and courtesy.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

A H Arthur.—The key move is quite sufficient, although we have known cases where the best play of the problem has been omitted in a solution.

A Rosling (Reigate).—We do not understand your letter, as at no point in the solution of No. 3643 can Black King take a Knight at K B 3rd, because by no possibility can a White Knight get to that square in two moves.

R Murphy (Wexford) and Others.—No. 3645 admits of no solution by 1. R to B 7th; Black replies with 1. P to Kt 4th, and no mate follows in two more moves.

J W Beaty (Toronto).—If 1. Q to Q 7th, R takes Kt (ch), is the reply.

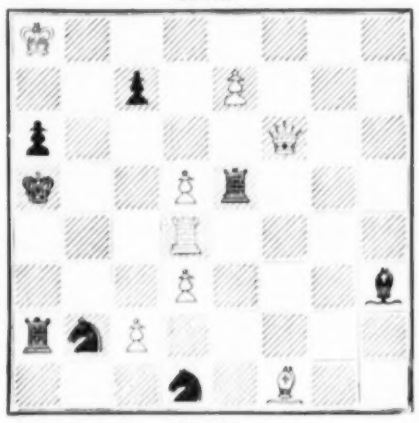
Solution of Problem No. 3645.—By R. G. Healey.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Q to Kt 7th	P to R 4th
2. Kt to Q 2nd, and mates next move.	

There is another solution by 1. Q to K B 7th.

PROBLEM No. 3648.—By T. W. Geary.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Correct Solution of Problem No. 3641 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3642 from J Murray (Quebec) and J W Beaty (Toronto); of No. 3643 from J W Beaty, J B Camara (Madeira), Henry A Seller (Denver, Colo., U S A), R B Cooke (Madison, U S A), J Murray, and Josef Senik (Prague); of No. 3644 from R Murphy (Wexford), J B Camara, Jacob Verrall (Rochdell), E W Thomas (Aberystwyth), and F Saunders (Wigan); of No. 3645 from R Murphy, E W Thomas, J Verrall, F Saunders, A W Hamilton Gell (Carlton Club), N B Holbeckopt (Penzance), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J M P (Lausanne), and T Dixon (Colchester).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3646 received from H Grasett Baldwin (Westward Ho), A W Hamilton Gell, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), H F Deakin (Falmouth), H S Brandreth (Cimiez), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), W Best (Dorchester), W H Silk (Birmingham), J Green (Boulogne), M G Onslow (Bournemouth), R Worters (Canterbury), J Cohn (Berlin), Rev. J Christie (Rochfitch), A H Arthur, and J Fowler.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. E. Lasker and J. E. Wainwright.

(*Ruy Lopez.*)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd
5. Castles	B to K 2nd
6. R to K sq	P to Q Kt 4th
7. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd
8. P to B 3rd	Castles
9. P to Q R 4th	

P to Q 3rd, as advocated by Steinitz, is, we think, preferable in this variation of the Ruy Lopez.

9.	P to Kt 5th
10. P to Q 4th	P takes B P
11. P takes B P	B to Kt 5th
12. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q R 4th
13. B to B 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
14. P to R 3rd	B takes Kt
15. Q takes B	B to Kt 4th
16. Kt to Q 2nd	R to Kt sq

Gaining command of the Queen's side of the board, which he maintains until the end.

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
17. Q to K 2nd	Kt to B 4th
18. Kt to B sq	B takes B
19. Q R takes B	R to Kt 7th
20. Kt to K 3rd	Q to Kt 4th
21. R to Kt sq	K R to Kt sq
22. R takes R	R takes R
23. R to Kt sq	R takes R
24. B takes R	

These exchanges are entirely in Black's favour, and his Knights now co-operate in a formidable combination.

24.	P to Kt 3rd
25. Q to Kt 2nd	K to Kt 2nd
26. P to Q B 4th	

After this White's game is untenable, as the hostile Knights become conclusive in every variation.

26.	Kt (R 4) to Kt 6
27. K to B sq	Q to B 5th
28. Kt to Q sq	Q to Q 7th
29. B to B 2nd	Kt to Q 5th

White resigns.

The Championship of the City of London Chess Club has been won by Mr. E. Lasker, who is no relation of Dr. Lasker, the world's champion. We take this opportunity of saying that the names of the combatants in the fine game we published on April 4 were reversed on the score-sheet we received from the City Club, and the result should therefore be credited to Mr. Lasker, who handled the Black pieces.

The Metropolitan Chess Club has won the London League Championship with the highest possible score—namely, thirteen victories. Enfield Eagle and Hampstead tie for second place with seven wins and two losses.

Mr. H. Weiss, of 125, Usher Road, Bow, E., wishes to conduct a game by correspondence with a player of fair medium strength.

Mr. Landon Ronald has justified the choice of the City of London. As Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, he has stimulated activity and roused new interest in many directions. The concert by the students' orchestra, given under his direction at the Queen's Hall last week, showed how thoroughly the pupils have entered into the spirit of his teaching. The movements from Dvorak's Symphony, "From the New World," were admirably rendered, and the players showed no little skill in the trying task of accompanying soloists. Master Louis Godowsky, a lad newly in his teens, achieved the success of the evening as far as the soloists were concerned; as a violinist he should have a great future before him. It is a slightly disconcerting fact that remarkable gifts of the kind this lad possesses are generally granted to foreigners. There would be some difficulty in finding one English boy or girl whose gifts, as executant or composer, could rival those of half-a-dozen children of equal age selected from Germany, Austria, and Russia.

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Smoking Mixture

For over three hundred years men of every condition have been smoking Tobacco—selecting the good, rejecting that which failed to satisfy them.

It is this unerring process of selection that has resulted in establishing Smith's No. 1 Mixture upon the sure foundation of enduring public favour.

The manufacturers—who already have to their credit the famous **GLASGOW MIXTURE**—have contrived, in Smith's No. 1, a blend of delicate Virginian and rich, cool Latakia that makes ideal smoking.

2oz. Lead Pkts. 1/3
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Smokers from Scottish Fiction—
"HAL O' THE WYND."

IRISH DAMASK TABLE LINEN

Damask table cloths in the newest designs, our own manufacture, 2 x 2 yards, 8/- each. Dinner napkins, ¾ x ¾ yards to match cloths, 12/3 dozen. Hand-embroidered and drawn thread tea cloths, 35 inches square, 5/11 each.

Lovers of fine Linen will appreciate the beautiful designs of Irish Damasks, which have attracted so much favourable comment. Fine fabrics of all prices are shown in a pleasing variety. The Book, together with patterns, will be forwarded post free to all intending purchasers.

Extract from a Letter recently received from a Customer.

Dear Sirs, ——— Sussex.

I never buy my table linen anywhere else, and have bought it from your firm ever since I can remember. It lasts so long and is so good that I do not need to buy it very often. I am now using cloths that have been in constant use for 15 years, with only one darn in one cloth and two in another—the rest are quite perfect; also napkins in "Antique Scroll," "Ferns and Butterflies," etc.

I am always glad to have your Catalogues and pictures of any new designs. I may want something in May or June.

Yours faithfully,

Robinson & Cleaver Ltd.
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The Oxygen Tooth Powder
Use it Night and Morning

SOUND, White Teeth are surely a rich enough return for using Calox twice a day. The Oxygen which Calox liberates puts an end to that decomposition of food particles upon which harmful bacteria thrive. The gums are invigorated, the teeth whitened, and the breath purified in the pleasantest, most gratifying way.

TEST CALOX FREE

A personal test will make you a regular user more surely than all else. Sample and book free. Calox sells ordinarily in non-wasting boxes at 1/11. The Calox Tooth Brush enables you to reach and clean every part of the teeth. 1/- sold everywhere.

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LADIES' SUPPLEMENT FOR APRIL.

A FUTURE QUEEN IN THE COSTUME SHE WORE DURING THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN: THE BEAUTIFUL CROWN PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA.

The Crown Princess of Roumania, wife of the Crown Prince Ferdinand, is the daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, uncle of King George V. The Crown Prince and Princess have recently been on a visit to the Tsar and Tsaritsa of Russia, which has aroused considerable interest in view of the projected matrimonial alliance between their son, Prince Charles, and the Grand Duchess Olga, the eldest daughter of the Tsar. It has always been the Tsar's wish that his daughter shall be as free as is possible to a member of a royal house to choose her husband according to the dictates of her heart. (PHOTOGRAPH BY STUDIO.)

AN ENTRANCE HALL DESIGNED BY AN A.R.A.: AND OT

A SITTING ROOM

THE LADIES DRAWING ROOM

THE MAIN STA

A GLIMPSE OF THE FOYER

OF

LUXURY THAT WOULD HAVE SURPRISED OUR FOREFATHERS:

Our forefathers of the eighteenth century who may have visited the old Gloucester Coffee House before starting on their journey by mail coach to the West of England would, to say could not be met with even in the mansions of the great families of that time. Not only has the entrance-hall been designed by Mr. Edwin A. Lutyens, an Associate of the Royal Academy, and give above may serve as examples to those who are interested

SOMI

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in the art

OTHER STRIKING EXAMPLES OF DECORATIVE SCHEMES.

SOME NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS OF THE BERKELEY HOTEL.

the least of it, be surprised if they could see the building that now occupies the site of that ancient hostelry. This building, the luxurious Berkeley Hotel, strikes a note of comfort that one of the chosen architects for the making of India's new capital at Delhi, but also throughout the hotel the rooms are decorated in a most luxurious and artistic manner. The illustrations ex in the artistic furnishing of their town or country houses.

THE WOMAN'S PROGRESS.

BY ELLA HEPWORTH DIXON.

THAT Woman, at her best, is a practical and inventive creature, rather than an artistic one, is nowadays evident to all. She is not so much preoccupied with æsthetics, as concerned with social reform, with exploration, and with science. Advancing on these lines, man's mate may become of incalculable service to the State. The important point seems to be to catch the mass of young girls when they are mentally fluid, and instil into them those elementary notions of honour, obedience, and courage which for centuries we have taught to boys. The Scout movement will do as much for the *morale* of English girls as it has already done for the boys, and Miss Agnes Baden-Powell began a big work when she started, five years ago, the organisation of the "Girl Guides." Already there are 12,000 of these handy little people at work and at play in England and Wales alone, while if we include Scotland and the King's Overseas Dominions, we must reckon at least 20,000. Those who saw a company of them going through their drill, ambulance work, Code and Morse signalling, athletics, and songs the other day in Lady Llangattock's drawing-room were delighted with their deft handiness and high technical accomplishments. "Flag-wagging" is not an easy thing to learn, yet in war time or in pioneer lands a woman who could use this form of signalling might do immense service. Cooking, camping-out, spooring for tracks, nursing, making bandages and splints, saving life from fire, drowning, or gas-poisoning are all thoroughly learnt, and a little maid thus equipped will be an efficient member of the community, because the intelligence is trained. Incidentally Miss Baden-Powell's Girl Guides are playing the most delightful game yet invented.

If women, as a whole, have not achieved any outstanding work of plastic genius, they are undoubtedly, in their own persons, anxious to bring about a new interest in the beauty of the human form, of pose and of gesture. The recent revival of dancing as a fine art and as a means of artistic expression is familiar to all, and there is at least one Englishwoman, Mrs. Roger Watts, who desires to achieve nothing less than the renaissance of the Greek ideal in our national life. This lady has set out her interesting experiments and theories in a big volume which Mr. Hememann has just published, and which contains reproductions of the best specimens of Greek sculpture and of Mrs. Watts's amazingly faithful and beautiful reproductions of these works in her own person. The author of these ingenious theories has studied Greek art, history, and literature exhaustively, and finds the secret of the superiority of ancient Hellas to have lain in their knowledge of tension and will-power allied. "The Renaissance of the Greek Ideal" is a real achievement, and the book with its ample directions, diagrams, and pictures ought to be in every girls' school and college. Already we are raising a race of Amazons among the English middle classes; it only remains for a Diana Watts to spread the light and produce a higher type of human being than we have at present.

In Japan, the influence of the feminine movement is already making itself felt, and in Tokio alone there are two clubs or societies which go, in some respects, even farther than we do. The "Blue Stocking Club" seems, however, a purely literary association, presided over by a novelist of some accomplishment, and advocating the "emancipation of the body and the spirit." The Shinshin Fugin-Kwai, on the other hand, aims at no less than establishing a new neo-mystical religion, a religion which denies the efficacy of all existing forms of worship. Like Mrs. Eddy in America, Mrs. Komako Kimura is ambitious to spread the light, though it was her husband, and not she, who first evolved the new theories. The lady, a convinced Suffragist, is already on her way to the United States to support the Franchise movement, and will, with her husband, reach England before long.

Miss Edith J. Morley, who is Professor of English Literature at University College, Reading, and Fellow and Lecturer of University of London King's College for Women, has brought out a volume in conjunction with a number of other writers, treating of "Women-Workers in Seven Professions." All the contributors are people distinguished in their own line, and it is noteworthy that Miss Lena Ashwell, who writes of acting as a livelihood, strikes the most pessimistic note. Like all famous feminine comedians, she earnestly dissuades her younger contemporaries from entering the great, badly paid company of mummers. On the whole, the most paying profession for women nowadays seems that of physician or surgeon, and yet only about forty years ago Dr. Jex-Blake and Miss Garrett were knocking at the doors of Edinburgh University, and were only allowed to study under grave disqualifications. In the medical profession, a woman, as well as being eligible for such posts as school medical officer, assistant officer in Poor Law infirmaries and asylums, may, if she is successful as a private practitioner, make up to £1500 a year. Teaching, typing, the Civil Service, and secretarial work are all treated of; but the prospects in these branches are not so rosy, and all the authors of these papers insist, in no uncertain voice, on the necessity of women's obtaining the same pay as men for the same work.

Women, by reason of their patience and attention to details, would seem to be ideal excavators, as is instanced by the success of Miss M. A. Murray, the well-known author of "The Osireion." This lady, on behalf of the Egyptian Research Account several years ago, commenced the excavations which were completed by Professor Naville for the Egyptian Exploration Fund, and led to the identification of Strabo's "Well" in the Osireia at Abydos.

Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the astronomer, is returning triumphantly to London, having persuaded Mr. Thomas Cawthron, of Nelson, New Zealand, to disburse no less than £30,000 in erecting and endowing a Solar Observatory in the Antipodes. We have now similar observatories all round the world, and New Zealand was the last link in the chain.

INAUGURATOR OF THE "GIRL GUIDES" MOVEMENT: MISS AGNES BADEN-POWELL.
Photograph by Langfier.

FEMINISM IN JAPAN: MRS. KOMAKO KIMURA, A PROMINENT JAPANESE SUFFRAGETTE AND LEADER OF THE SHIN-SHIN FUGIN-KWAI. [Photo. Fan.]

AN ANTIQUARY OF NOTE: MISS M. A. MURRAY, WHO CONDUCTED EXCAVATION WORK UNDER THE EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT.

A LADY WHO WOULD INTRODUCE THE GREEK IDEAL INTO OUR EVERYDAY LIFE: MRS. ROGER WATTS.

MISS MURIEL FOSTER, AWARDED THE ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S GOLD MEDAL, THE "BLUE RIBBON" OF MUSIC.
Photograph by Russell.

MISS MARY PROCTOR, BY WHOSE EFFORTS A NEW ZEALAND SOLAR OBSERVATORY HAS BEEN ENDOWED WITH £30,000.
Photograph by Mainwaring.

NOVELTIES IN FLORAL DECORATION: ROCK GARDENS FOR THE TABLE.

SPECIALLY PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," BY PERMISSION OF CARLTON-WHITE, 55, NEW BOND STREET.

A MINIATURE ROCK GARDEN, WITH BRIDGE AND DUCKS, PLANTED WITH MOLLIS AZALEAS, CACTUS PLANTS, PRIM ROSES, ROCK MOSS, AND FERNS.

A ROCK GARDEN WITH STEPS UP TO AN ARCH, WATER AND DUCKS, COMPOSED OF HEATHER, CACTUS PLANTS, HYACINTHS, SAXIFRAGE, AND PRIMULAS.

MADE OF AZALEAS, HEATHER, AND LITTLE ROCK FERNS: A ROCK GARDEN WITH A BRIDGE OVER A POND AND DUCKS.

WITH A LITTLE PATH LEADING TO STEPS AND A BRIDGE: A ROCK GARDEN COMPOSED OF A ROCK AZALEA, CACTUS, PRIMULAS, AND GRAPE HYACINTHS.

A JAPANESE GARDEN, WITH A PAGODA AND OTHER ORNAMENTS, MADE OF AZALEAS, GRAPE HYACINTHS, PRIMROSES, HEATHER, AND ROCK FERNS.

A ROCK GARDEN SURROUNDING A SMALL HILL, WITH A HOUSE BELOW: THE FLOWERS ARE AZALEAS, HEATHER, CACTUS, HYACINTHS, AND SAXIFRAGE.

SUGGESTED BY THE VOGUE FOR ALPINE GARDENING: MOVABLE ROCK GARDENS.

Though not strictly rock gardens in the true sense of the word, Messrs. Carlton-White's latest form of floral decoration has certainly been suggested by the vogue for Alpine gardening. That these tiny table gardens have something of the Japanese about them is made evident by the use of little bridges, pagodas, ducks, and little houses; though, unlike the Japanese, the English florist has not employed any dwarf plants whatsoever. These novel centrepieces for the dining-room table are about eighteen to twenty inches in diameter, and are, therefore, easily moved about. Their prices range from one to three guineas, and they last an indefinite period.

The Beautiful Unknown of the Lille Museum.

A MYSTERY IN WAX: THE EXQUISITE WICAR "TÊTE DE CIRE," OF WHICH THE ORIGIN IS UNKNOWN.

The discussion which arose over the famous "Leonardo da Vinci" wax bust bought by Dr. von Bode for the Imperial Museum, Berlin, brought to public notice the great treasure of the Wicar Museum at Lille, which has long been the admiration of all lovers of works of art. This head of a beautiful unknown, of which we give the reproduction in its natural colouring, was the subject of one of M. Paul Bourget's essays, while Alexandre Dumas fils was so enraptured with this head that it is said he had a perfect copy made, and that it became for him his Egeria. The "venue" of this wax bust cannot be traced further back than the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the painter Wicar, a pupil of David, made a journey through Italy during which he formed a collection of works of art. This collection he bequeathed to his birthplace, Lille; and in his own catalogue he described the wax bust as of the time of Raphael; while in the official catalogue the influence of Leonardo da Vinci rather than that of Raphael is observed. The drapery and the base, it is stated, were added to the head and neck in the eighteenth century.

CONCERNING GARDENS

By MRS. C. W. EARLE,

Author of "Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden"

THE delight of March is that on fine days the sun once more seems to have regained its power, and all Nature responds. Once more, too, it sets behind my two old Scotch firs, the only really picturesque feature of my garden. How strange that we still perpetuate the conceited fiction of sun-setting and sun-rising! Amongst all the old superstitions is there anything more understandable than the Sun-worshippers with the proud idea that the great god rose and fell for the benefit of this little world of ours? A bright day in March always recalls four lines of the old sixteenth-century French poet, Ronsard—

> Soleil, source de feu, haute merveille ronde!
> Soleil, l'âme, l'esprit, l'oeil, la beauté du monde!
> Tu as beau te lever de grand matin, et choir
> Bien tard dedans la mer; tu ne saurais rien voir
> Plus beau que notre France!

It is old French, of course, and the long western coast of France is particularly suited for afternoon sky-effects.

But I must not forget I am expected to write about Gardening. For years I have tried to make the Lent Hellebores live when picked and in water, and the other day I saw in some paper that to bruise the stalks by hammering them answered well, and it is true. I have some white and some purple ones that are quite fresh and have been many days in water. Nothing is more satisfactory to force moderately early than the narcissus *Sulphur Phœnix*. It has large, double, pale sulphur, rose-shaped flowers; they grow well in basins or pots. The sweet-smelling *N. Albus-plenus odoratus* does well out of doors in May, but is no use at all for forcing. I do not know why, but nothing happens but leaves!

The wet mild spring has favoured the *Daphne Mezereum*. I have many little bushes of both the lilac and the white, as I grow a few each year from seed, sown as soon as ripe. Robinson says it is wild in English woods, but I have never seen it; and certainly a top dressing of well-decayed leaf mould in February in this sandy soil helps it very much. I had brought me the other day by a kind friend from Paris the last affectation in the way of a flower-vase on the Japanese idea. It is a round glass bowl, like a big soap-bubble, which becomes heavy when filled with water, with a small hole at top to contain one spray. I have it now with a branch of this sweet-smelling daphne, and it looks well and quaint. If it grows wild in the woods of Hampshire, it was very likely taken there by the birds from a neighbouring garden. Those who wish to save the seed must watch carefully, as unripe seeds will not grow; and when the seed is ripe the robins will strip the branches of the bright red berries in a day. They were used as a medicine in old days, but are nowadays considered poisonous.

The hedges are full of the leaves of the wild arum, its well-known country name being "Lords and Ladies." The leaves are beautiful in shape and colour—a peculiar deep green, sometimes spotted with black. They mix well with many of the early spring-flowering bulbs, which are injured if their own pretty leaves are gathered in any quantity. In Queen Elizabeth's time the acrid root of the arum was sometimes prepared for food; and at Portland the most pure and white starch was made from it—though it injured the hands of the laundresses, an especially strong starch being required to stiffen the ruffles of those days. Gilbert White says that in severe winters he observes that thrushes dig up and eat the roots.

I saw in a paper the other day the following description for the destruction of queen wasps, which seems worth trying, though in any wholesale interference with Nature I always have a fear that there may be another side to the question. For instance, I am too ignorant to know if raspberry blooms have to be fertilised by insects; and if so, do the queen wasps help the process? The cutting recommended the hanging on the sunny side of any clump of common laurel a few wide-mouthed glass jars half full of beer and brown sugar. The queen wasp seems attracted by the common laurel, and also by the flower of the raspberry. The writer adds that he has caught as many as seventeen queens in one day, and nearly cleared the neighbourhood of wasps. The bottles among the raspberry canes in April seldom caught more than those among the laurels on warm, sunny days in March.

The annual Show of the Royal Horticultural Society in Vincent Square of forced spring bulbs, alpines, and many other plants grown under glass, is, perhaps, the prettiest and most attractive of the whole year. The Show on March 10 surpassed itself, and would not, I verily believe, be seen in many other towns in Europe. The pleasure, to a certain extent, was spoilt by the crowd of admirers. If it could be arranged that the public moved down one pathway and up another, it would, I think, add to the comfort of everybody. As it was, one always seemed going against the current. The forced lilacs and clematis were very good, and could not be beaten by the best Paris flower-shops. The pans of large daffodils were magnificent; but I observed the best were grown in earth, not fibre. The difficulty about growing bulbs in fibre is the watering. They have nothing but water to live on, and when the roots begin to grow they do not get water enough if the basin is filled to the brim. Narcissus *Cyclamineus* is one of the gems of the family. I have often bought it, but never succeeded with it out of doors, whereas it is all over the place at the Horticultural Gardens at Wisley, and sows itself abundantly on the grassy banks, where it is never disturbed.

Tulip *Kaufmanniana* is a new and beautiful tulip, splendid for pots. Pulmonarias seem to have been improved lately, and they can be dug up in spring and flower well under glass; the cold rains injure the flower out of doors. *P. Angustifolia azurea* struck me as being especially good; also a low-growing *Anchusa Myosotidiflora* seems a desirable plant to get. The Japanese acers, with narrow cut leaves, are pretty in pots under glass at this time of year, both the red and the green ones. Cutbush had a lovely new large camellia called *Cutbushi reticulata*, but too expensive to risk in my crowded greenhouse. *Forsythia intermedia* was covered with bloom and of more compact growth than *Suspensa*, which is so useful in corners against walls here; in the open the birds peck off all the buds.

And now I must wander away from gardening and mention a book that will interest many—Lady Constance Lytton's "Prisons and Prisoners," lately published—and quote what I feel is true and much better expressed by Mr. Filson Young in the *Pall Mall Gazette* (a paper that many people living in the country never see) than I could do it. The book is poignantly sad, and yet of great originality and beauty. Lady Constance remains in a sense a "prisoner," as she is an invalid. Mr. Filson Young says: "I spent yesterday evening reading Lady Constance Lytton's book, 'Prisons and Prisoners.' I will not say a word on the subject that directly inspired it—Votes for Women. But I will say, because I deeply believe it, that no man or woman could fail to be the better for reading it. It is reasonable without being subtle; it is searching without being aggressive; it is courageous without being truculent; it is profound without being heavy, and exciting without being sensational. It is gracefully enlightened with humour. Above all, it is sincere in every word. The author's accounts of her experiences in Holloway, Walton, and elsewhere bear, if I have any competence to estimate and weigh the written word, the stamp of truth. Like certain Russian books of the last century in which life, denied official expression, blazed into literature, it contains stuff which must help to change the thought of this country on social matters of first importance. Few people—not I, at any rate—can be quite the same after reading it. It is dedicated to Prisoners of every kind; to whom no more beautiful word than this, concerning those who try to help them, was ever written: 'Unless they truly understand your lot, understanding your goodness as well as your badness, and sympathising with your badness as well as with your goodness, they will seem far off from you.' Who knows, though, but that you may help them?"

THE FORMAL FRENCH GARDEN OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY REVIVED: A RECONSTRUCTION IN THE GROUNDS OF THE HÔTEL DE JOYEUSE, AMBOISE.

In the centre of the four compartments, which are made of different-coloured sands and foliage, is a fountain. At the end can be seen a little arbour.

This is the saddest month in the year for the kitchen garden, though mine just now is a mass of violets—double Marie Louise and large single Princess of Wales, and the best of all, though so seldom grown now, the old violet *Odorata* of my childhood. The single white violet comes much later. At the end of April we pull up the violet *Odorata* and put back small runners and pieces with roots, sticking them in anywhere, under trees and along walls and espaliers. The trouble is well worth while for the masses of flowers they yield every March. The better kinds want rather more care, and are planted along raspberry-canes, where they get some mulching in the summer.

Salad is a difficulty just now. Lots of beetroots remain where they were dug up and covered with earth. Corn salad is abundant still, and Sutton's winter endive we still have in small quantities in a shed; but the most precious are the baby lettuces grown in boxes described before.

This is a French peasant soup, possible for everyone who has a garden: Use vegetarian stock or water in which macaroni or rice has been boiled. Gather in the garden cherville, young sorrel leaves, a bay leaf, one small onion, a little thyme, parsley, and taragon—this last must be from a greenhouse. Chop all these very fine. Eight minutes before serving add the chopped herbs to the stock and a piece of butter the size of a small egg, a little salt and a pinch of pepper. Boil up and serve very hot with dry toast.

The American tinned corn I mentioned last month makes an excellent thickening for soup after being served as a vegetable. This is not a bad way of cooking cabbage or sprouts: Lightly boil some young cabbage in salt and water; strain it, put it on a board and chop it not too fine. Make a little sauce with some water, or better still, some vegetarian stock, an onion, a lump of butter, and a small pinch of flour. Let it cook a quarter of an hour; stir it well; remove the onion, return the cabbage to the sauce, with or without some chopped parsley; make very hot and serve.

A Winter Salad: Blanch some walnuts and take off the skin; cut up some celery into small pieces and cover with a mild mayonnaise sauce. If celery is over, cold waxy potatoes cut into small squares may take its place, though not so good as the celery.

When apples get scarce and tasteless in spring a very good "charlotte" can be had by making a purée of stewed sun-dried apricots, which can be got at all stores.

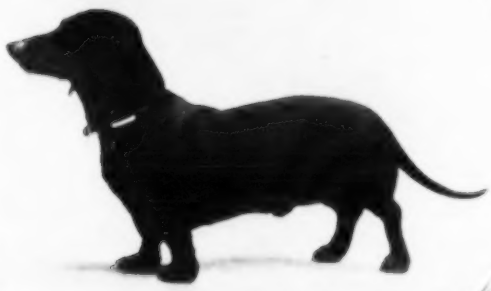
WOMAN'S CULT OF THE DOG: No. XIII.—THE DACHSHUND.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FALL, STEPHENSON, AND AYTON.

Mrs Gerald Spencer's "Delves Amber"

Mrs Dewars Cup "Lassodie Nerra"

Mrs Gerald Spencer's Champion "Lady Peg"



Mrs Dewars Cup "Eromann von Sonnhaus"

Mrs E. Wood's Cup "Max von der Weidenhof"

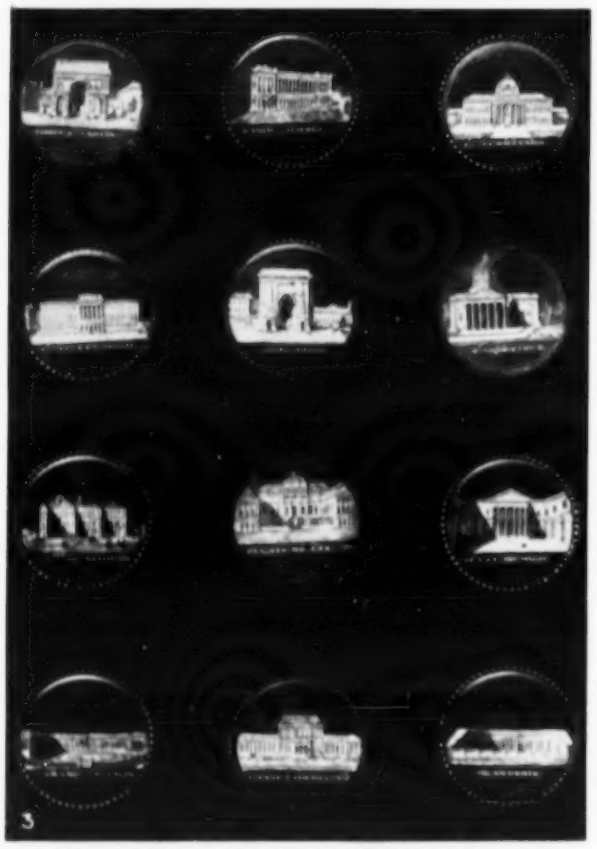
Mrs Dewars Cup "Wolfanger von Birkbusch"

Mrs E. Wood's "Velma"

IN GERMANY USED TO TACKLE THE BADGER, THE HILL-FOX, AND EVEN THE WILD BOAR; BUT IN ENGLAND ONLY A PET DOG: CHAMPION AND PRIZE-WINNING DACHSHUNDS.

Much of the dachshund's past record in England is the story of a mistranslation of the German word "hund," which instead of just "dog" was taken to mean "hound"; and the "Kennel Club Stud-Book" having enshrined these dogs as "German Badger Hounds," it has been as hounds that these smart, fearless little terriers were bred, with stubborn British determination to make them "falsely true" to a type to which they do not belong, until a wider knowledge of German revealed their purpose in life. In Germany the dachshund, as its name implies, has won its place as the badger-dog *par excellence* by his sporting characteristics below or above ground, his unflinching pluck and his untiring spirit. In England he is unknown as a sporting dog, but is loved as a merry, amusing, quaint, clever little companion, affectionate and faithful, but wilful. But with the rise of appreciation of the breed the sporting note may be sounded; and with the hound idea now peacefully interred with past errors, the dachshund of true German type should attain the recognition his merits deserve as one of the gamest of workers below ground, and capable of holding his own with badger, hill-fox, and even wild boar. There are in this country two specialist clubs in the interests of the breed—the Dachshund Club, formed in 1881, and the Northern Dachshund Association in 1899.

BUTTONS PAINTED BY MARIE ANTOINETTE AND DRAWINGS BY ROYALTY.



1. BY LOUIS XIII. OF FRANCE: A PORTRAIT OF THE DUC DE TRESME, EXECUTED IN PEN AND INK AND TINTED WITH VARIOUS COLOURS BY THE KING WHO REIGNED WHEN RICHELIEU RULED OVER FRANCE.

2. A MINIATURE OF HER SON, AFTERWARDS NAPOLEON III.: PAINTED BY QUEEN HORTENSE, DAUGHTER OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE AND CONSORT OF LOUIS BONAPARTE, KING OF HOLLAND.

3. BUTTONS SHOWING THE CHIEF MONUMENTS OF PARIS AND VERSAILLES, PAINTED BY MARIE ANTOINETTE.

4. A PORTRAIT OF THE DAUGHTER OF THE AMBASSADOR BENEDETTI, BY HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MATHILDE.

The annual Exhibition of the Société Artistique des Amateurs was inaugurated on March 6 in the Pavillon de l'Alcazar, by President Poincaré. The collection contains an interesting retrospective section dealing with the artistic works of royal and historical personages. In addition to the examples given above there are a piece of tapestry in "gros point" worked by Marie Antoinette while in the prison of the Temple, a water-colour by the ill-fated Princesse de Lamballe, a chasuble embroidered by Mme. Elizabeth, and many other interesting exhibits.

END OF LADIES' SUPPLEMENT.